Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in the Royal West End [illegible] service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 147 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th July ..	Teesta* ..	6,396	
28th ,, ..	Chindwara† ..	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August ..	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
9th ,, ..	Sardinia† ..	6 580	Extra
17th ,, ..	Manora† ..	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA". Single fare to London is Rs. 450, and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK. "B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	350
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	575
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	288
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
24th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct 4-30 p.m.
15th ,, ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
31th Aug. ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	14th July	24th July
Shin-yu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	28th July	7th Aug
Unkai Maru No. 3	-- --	2765	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Hosei Maru..	-- --	2658	20th Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi ..	16th July	31st July	Japan
Mikuni Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug	14th Aug.	Japan
Benten Maru	K. Tsuji ..	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	-- --	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	-- --	20th August	31st ,,	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart., Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/-

Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS RAILWAYS, AND MILL STORES, SUPPLIERS.

Auction Sale of 19 Cases Train Hose, Pipes and 1 Bale of No. 1 Extra Superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

19 cases each contg: 70 pieces of train hose pipe 27 "—2".

1 Bale Contg:—10 pieces, each pieces 36 yards by 24 inches of No. 1 Extra superior Royal Government Sail Canvas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP-CHANDLERS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BOLTS GREEN COTTON CANVAS.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 28th July, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

48 Bolts representing 1,996½ yards green cotton canvas (useful to contractors and ship-chandlers).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1298.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 24th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Shs. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gully.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Seth Kishandas Dwarkadas—

4 packages Nensookhs No. 7474.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES SOKA POPLINS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Navalchand Malukchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co.—

1 case, 20 pieces black Soka Poplins, No. 1500, 52 inches 30/35 yards L. L. Teli's goods.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jatashanker Jethabhoy—

2 cases each 20 pieces coloured Soka Poplins No. 1500, 52 inches, 30/35 yards, L. L. Teli's goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons & Co., Agents, The Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mr. Lallubhoy Mohanlal, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Framji Petit Mill, Mazagon, the following:—

Card Stripping No. 10, about 5½ khandis.
Card Stripping No. 20, about 18½ khandies.
Dirty Roving Waste, about 9 khandies.
Dropping A quality, about 2 khandies.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Waudby Road, Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 24th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India, &c.
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION
SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R. writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE
AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

FOR
LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimneys
Allahabad Glass Works
187, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

A Revolution
is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece.
OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.
Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.
Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.
Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.
A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Benares City

TREACHER & Co.
Esplanade Road, FORT.
Branch—CUMBALLA-HILL.

	Rs.
Treacher's Special Liqueur Brandy ..	7-0 bot.
Treacher's *** Heart Label Brandy ..	5-8 ,,
Treacher's Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky ..	4-10 ,,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, TUBES and TYRES of any make in all sizes, can be had from THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Gole Pitha. 3210

MOTOR CARS REPAIRED AND VARNISHED under European supervision. Motor cars on hire by hour, day and month. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Rad, near Gole Pitha, Jariwalla Building. 3210A

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Arrangement for enrolling immediately a limited number of extra students is made. 80, Esplanade Road. 3439

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SENIOR AND JUNIOR COMPOUNDERS immediately. Apply to WILLIAM and Co., opposite J. J. Hospital, personally with testimonials 3436.

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Typewriting, Goanese preferred. Apply personally between 2 to 7 p.m., to ORIENTAL TRADING and Co., Lower Chawal, opposite Cinema. 3432

WANTED—A TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK (Shorthand not essential). Apply stating particulars and salary required, to Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3443

WANTED—For a steamer, a DOCTOR, holding a Diploma of Bombay Medical College and a CHIEF OFFICER, one having Master's certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3422

WANTED An experienced and well qualified TEACHER to train up young children at Home. Persons whose mother-tongue is Hindi need only apply stating terms to Mr. GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 3419

WANTED—An experienced, and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED—A Hindu, preferably Arya Samajist or Indian Christian GOVERNESS to take charge of two children 4 and 6 years, 8 months in the hills. Apply stating qualifications. Terms, etc., to R. K. KACKER, Capt., I.M.S., Bhowali, U. P. 3383

WANTED.—An young energetic Gujarati CLERK with elementary knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting, Good Gujarati and English handwriting and knowledge of Gujarati account essential. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3425

WANTED.—One TURNER and one FITTER, Fitter must know the line level work of the Carding Department of a Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonial to the MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, Bombay. 3448

WANTED—An experienced man for exports of seeds, grains, oils cakes, and groceries, only men who have experience of this work need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Also a Junior CLERK-TYPIST wanted. Apply sharp Box No. 842, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3355

WANTED—A really first class TENNIS MARKER for six months. Must be of sober habits and exceptionally great experience. None, but the best candidate need apply stating terms and qualifications to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Col Prince Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, Bhopal. 3379

WANTED for Railway Construction work, a thoroughly competent ASSISTANT ENGINEER with Railway Constructional experience. Consolidated pay Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications. Present employment temporary, but good prospects for a good man. Apply with copy of testimonials to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar. 3372

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, pure European for a Mahomedan family, residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach upto fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately, Box No. 848 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3379

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent HINDU COMPOUNDER for a Private Dispensary. Apply stating qualifications, past experience and terms to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3417

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Indian Co-op. Assn., Ltd., Ajmer, young and energetic and of active habits, with experience of grain business, knowledge of commercial accounts and correspondence and able to control staff, will be required to deposit Rs. 1,000 as cash security. Salary Rs. 100-10-150 with no allowances. Apply with copies of testimonials to. The HONORARY SECRETARY. 3409

WANTED

WANTED.—FIRMS or PERSONS willing to lay out Rs. 10,000 and above on sound security. Every investment returned with interest and profit. No risk. No botheration. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED—A PARTNER for a firm doing large business in Indian Products. Very good terms. Only a sound financier willing to lay out Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 need apply to E c/o "Bombay Chronicle." Th

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—Two new FORD TOURING CARS. Delivery ready. Apply Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3431

FOR SALE.—Brand New American Steel Shelving 8ft. x 9ft. x 1½ft. divided into three compartments of trays, 2ft. 3ft. and 4ft. wide in eight vertical units. Apply to A. J. BAJAN, 289, Hornby Road. 3430

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNIA, 11th Edition, in good condition at reduced price. Apply Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3444

INDIAN PATENT RIGHT for Machine that would bring good income. Apply CHIMANLAL BALABHAI CHOKSHI, Panchkuva, Ahmedabad. 3377

FOR SALE—SAILING BOAT, built in 1915, to carry cargo in harbour, 30ft. long by 8ft., moderate price. VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 3418

FOR SALE—10ft. LATHE Rs. 1,800, Drilling Machine, Steam Lorrie 16 Horse Portable Steam Engine, 38, Rustons Oil Engine BHARAT ENGINEERING COY., Cawnpore. 3405

WILL YOU KINDLY bear this in mind whenever you may require Stationery for private or office use, that we stock goods of the best quality and always combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FAMOUS Architects and Draftsmen use the well-known SAGAR'S AND DAWSE'S tracing cloths. The name makes an impression the goods sustain it. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FOR SALE—Well established "DISPENSING CHEMIST SHOP" with entire stock and complete furniture, situated on Sandhurst Road. Good paying locality, cheapest rent. The opportunity for Private Practitioner or Chemist. Apply or See personally, before 25th instant. to DOCTOR, House No. 18 3rd Parseewada, Girgaon. 3404

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September. 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSHE, Chich Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

TO LET—For Season, a commodious BUNGLOW, at Civil Lines, Poona, in fashionable locality with large compound. Apply Mr. VACHHA, personally, Hongkong Bank. 3437.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

GREY MARE 15.1, 7 years old, broken to both saddles and has been driven in Harness, very good across country, good jumper. Has played Polo; believed sound. Owner has gone home. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3374

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME DHARAVI STREET SCHEME. (SCHEME NO. 56).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the psovisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Stseets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.

On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Railway.

On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. and C. I. Railway but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque, bearing G Ward No. 6129.

2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247 dated the 29th May, 1919), of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
3088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

Worli-Extension Street Scheme.
Scheme No. 58.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a street scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the areas comprised in the said scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North and North East:—
By the South—West boundary of the City Improvement Trust Scheme No. 52 defined as follows:—
By Worli Road, a passage beyond which are properties bearing new Survey Nos. 3300, 3304, 3305 and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3359 (part of),
On the East—By Worli Road,
On the South East—By Love Grove Road,
On the South—By property bearing new Survey Nos. 3342, 3343 and 3344 (parts of) beyond which are the Love Grove Outfall works of the Municipality of Bombay, and
On the West and South-West—Partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay bearing new Survey Nos. 3342 and 3344 (parts of) and partly by the sea.

2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (Plan No. 306 dated the 14th July, 1919,) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this eighteenth day of July, 1919.
3395

URGENT GENERAL MEETING.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hall of the said Association to consider the following proposals:—

(1) That the members of the Clearing House may have power over the framing of rules by the Cotton Contracts Board and the amending of the same and for this purpose proper procedure and means that may be adopted by the majority in the meeting be followed.
(2) Until the above proposal is decided or passed again at a General Meeting, New Crop Contracts should not be done.

BEGRAJ GUPTA.
VITHALDAS MAVJI,
Hon. Secretaries,

Marwari Bazar,
Bombay, dated 23rd July, 1919. 3441

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I, JAMES HENRY MOSSES of 19, Bank Street, Bombay, hereby give notice that I hereby expressly withdraw all and every authority which my wife, BLANCHE ENID MOSSES may have at any time acquired to pledge my credit and that I and my wife, the said Blanche Enid Mosses are living separate and apart from one another she having left my protection from the 19th day of July, 1919, and that I will not be responsible for any debt or debts incurred by her.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.
3445 J. H. MOSSES.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919. 3123

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECOND COLLECTOR of Income Tax, Bombay, salary Rs. 1,000 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500. The post is pensionable and carries prospects of promotion to that of First Collector on Rs. 1,500—50—2,000 and eventually to that of Commissioner of Income Tax, on Rs. 2,500. Only those should apply who have some years' experience of Accountancy, Banking or of general business. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available, should be made before 5th August and be addressed to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 3393

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Companies concerned that R. B. MAJOR RAMPRASAD DUBE, while working as Chief Minister, was empowered by His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar to buy, sell, hold, discharge and to carry on correspondence in connection with the shares of the various companies held by His Highness in the State account and a necessary Power of Attorney was duly executed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in his favour for the purpose. As the said R. B. Major Ramprasad Dube is not now in the service of His Highness' Government, the said Power of Attorney provisionally given to him is no longer in force and should be considered as cancelled.

CHIEF MINISTER
To His Highness the Maharaja
Holkar, Indore.
3369

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CAWASJI SORABJI BATLIWALLA and HORMASJI SORABJI BATLIWALLA have contracted to sell to our client the two properties hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said properties of either of them or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, inheritance, possession maintenance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us at our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

1. All that piece or parcel of Government Land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure situate, lying and being at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring in area 602 square yards or thereabouts (together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon) and registered in the books of th Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 114, Old Survey No. 1525/1528 Collectors New No. 4964, New Survey No. 2,9440 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the property of Lalookhai Nathuchand and partly by the property of Mrs. Joseph Myer Isaac, on or towards the East by the Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Mrs. Joseph Myer Issac

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at the junction of Mount Road and Matarpakhadi Road at Magagaon in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 593 and 5/10ths square yards or thereabouts, bearing New No C/16240 New Survey No. 2c/3695 and Municipal Ward E. Nos. 4831 and 5850 and Street Nos 3 and 74-6-8-10 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rahim Ebrahim and others, on or towards the South by Matarpakhadi Road, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the west by the Mound Road.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

CAPTAIN & WAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3451

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMUSJI MANEKJI DARUWALLA has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax and Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenemant or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 11, 11, 225, New Nos. 47 and 1693, Old Survey Nos. 227,227 and New Survey Nos. 177,177 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2017, 2018, Street Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231, 235 and containing by admeasurement about 420 square yards more or less out of which about 65 square yards or thereabouts is Fazandari and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the common passage aforesaid and beyond that partly by the property of J. M. Rodriques and partly by the house of Cursetji Jamestji Peteewala, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Esufalli Tyaballi and partly by the property of Manekji Nowroji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the common passage aforesaid and beyond that by the property of the Vendor and which and all the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for the purchaser.
3450

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAILJI MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI and his wife JEHLAMBOO, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) situate on unnamed private roads off Balaram Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said private roads on the East and North sides thereof respectively in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 319 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less forming a part of a large plot of land formerly belonging to the late Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, Esq., the whole of which said large plot of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6984, together with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon known as Block A and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under E Ward No. 2676 Street No. 28 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a building belonging to Erachshaw Maneckji Mistry, Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry and Pestonji Jamshedji Siroff known as Block B on or towards the South by a forty-five feet wide private Road belonging to Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronet, on or towards the East by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the West by another forty feet wide private Road belonging to the said Miss Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3435

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHERULAL SITARAM has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereunder described.

All persons having any share right, title, claim or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure but now redeemed together with the messuages tenements or two bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing the admeasurement according to the earlier title deeds 2,842 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2129, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 7293 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai, widow of Jeewanji Temulji Readymoney, on or towards the West by the property of Ramdas Dossa, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mancherji Dhanjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2490 (4-5 and 1) and Street Nos. 451B and 425A.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3447

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR SPENCER has contracted to sell to our client, his interest in the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow known as "Elphinstone Lodge" and outhouses thereon, situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing approximately 6,734 square yards, being a portion of premises now or formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 572 and New Survey No. 7181 and bounded on the North by property now or formerly of Mr. Nowroji Ratanji Cooper, on the South by property now or formerly of the late Nurotumdas Madhowdas and Varjewandas Madhavdas, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 3205, Street Nos. 120 to 122, and now in the occupation of Mr. A. D. Stephanos as the tenant of the vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3452

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHONDIRAJ GANPATRAO RANE, administrator of the property and credits of GANPATRAO NANABHAI RANE has contracted with our client Mr. MANEKJI H. MODI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property, or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Ahbavli in Andheri, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 2448 square yards or thereabouts registered under Survey No. 91, Pot Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, being Plot No. 10 in the scheme published by the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dadaji Dhakji, on or towards the West by Government Bank, on or towards the North by Kurla and Thana Road, and on or towards the South by Government Land.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3427

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANESH NARAYAN DEVAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late a weaving and assistant Manager in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

BAI SITABAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, widow of Ganesh Narayan Deval, the deceased above-named, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of July in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of July 1919.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
3442 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHOY FRAMJI BATLIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate on the west side of Medows Street and north of Oak Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the Medows Street on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (162) One hundred and sixty-two square yards or threabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 87, Old Survey No. 1374, Collector's New No. 4926 and New Survey No. 9466 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 1130, Street Nos. 42, 12C, 16, Oak Lane, and Medows and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Karim Nemsey Peroo, on or towards the South by Oak Lane, on or towards the East by the Medows Street and on or towards the West by the property of the widow of Zenul Abedin.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3449

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPINATH RAMCHANDRA MAHATRE, SHAMRAO NARAYAN MAHATRE and KESHRINATH PURSHOTAM MAHATRE, all of Kandivali, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, Somvanshi Kshtriya Inhabitants, have contracted for absolute sale of their joint family ancestral property particularly mentioned in the schedule hereunder written to our client, MR. GOVINDJI DAMODAR, of Bombay. Any person or persons, therefore, having or making any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, trust, inheritance, possesion, easement, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard for such claims and the same, if any, will be null and void and considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces or parcels of Khot land with all trees and plants standing thereon situate at Poisar, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana (near Kandivli Station, B. B & C. I. Railway), bearing Entry No. 397, Survey No. 86, Pot No. 3, admeasuring about one acre five and a half gunthas (5½), Entry No. 399, Survey No. 87, Pot No. 2, Phalni No. 1—3, admeasuring about two acres (2) seventeen and a quarter gunthas (17½) and Entry No. 402, Survey No. 88, Phalni No. 2, admeasuring about nine gunthas (9), forming into one plot and together bounded as under, on the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Lines, on the South by the property of Jehangir Nanabhai and on the West and North formerly by the property of Mr. Narielwala, which property is now in the occupation and enjoyment of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1919.

E. M. BAHADURJI,
For Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala.
3446 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of ARTHUR EDWARD COOK, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a retired Railway Officer, residing at Carnac Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

PESTONJI DADABHAI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of the executrix of the said Will, namely Sarah Irene Sheehan, wife of Edmond Sheehan, formerly known as Sarah Paul, widow of Cecil Dunlop Paul, at present residing at Schenectady in the State of New York ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-first day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar
K. A. BHOJWANI,

The 21st day of July, 1919.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney
3428

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LAST WEEK !

of the

GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL

PEARL of the ARMY

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PEARL WHITE

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MOLLY KING

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TWINPLEX STROPPERS

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All 4 edges stropped at the same time.

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MATHEWS & CO.,

86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala), BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.599	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8	„
Dew Point	77.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.882	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky =10)	5.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	„
Minimum do	78 6	„
Resultant direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,W.S.W.	
Movement of Wind	125	Miles
Rain (in inches)	0.15	Inches
Total rain during month	14.75	„
Do. do. year	38.21	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd.	0.03	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	23	m 8 3	26 3	23	m 1 1	16 9
Thur	24	m 9 18	27 2	24	m 2 12	15 4
		8 46a	25 8		2 14a	20 0
Fri.	25	m 10 10	28 1	25	m 3 9	15 10
		9 48a	26 3		4 13a	19 1
Sat.	26	m 10 59	28 10	26	m 4 0	10 6
		10 45a	26 10		5 4a	15 3
Sun.	27	m 11 42	29 4	27	m 4 46	16 8
		11 36a	27 4		5 49a	17 6
Mon.	28			28	m 5 33	15 4
		0 20a	29 6		6 2-a	16 11
Tues.	29	m 0 23	27 7	29	m 6 15	15 9
		0 55a	29 3		7 6a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 23 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 12m.	Sunset	7h. 18m.
„ 24 (Thursday)	„	6h. 12m.	„	7h. 17m.
„ 25 (Friday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 17m.
„ 26 (Saturday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 17m.
„ 27 (Sunday)	„	6h. 13m.	„	7h. 17m.
„ 28 (Monday)	„	6h. 11m.	„	7h. 18m.
„ 29 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 14m.	„	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 23rd July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.74in. of rain. Skies are overcast in the north Punjab where day temperature is in considerable defect, and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra and Mainpuri report 0.18 in. each, Jhansi 1.04 in. and Allahabad 0.53 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in south Rajputana and local rain in upper Sind; Kotah has had 0.14 in., Ajmere 0.72 in., Jodhpur 0.10 in. and Jacobabad 0.12 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is generally above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average at Karachi and Bikaner, but is below the average elsewhere in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.17 in. of rain and Indore 0.15 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Bhuj and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the division; Jubbulpore reports 0.28 in., Sangar 0.44 in., Hoshangabad 0.34 in., Khandwa 0.74 in., Akola 2.07 in., Amraoti 0.54in., and Nagpur 1.92 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay and Ratnagiri have had 0.12 in. each, Mormugao 1.02 in. and Karwar 0.52 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.84 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal by 5 degs. to 10 degs.; night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in lower Sind and Rajputana, but has increased in the United and the Central Provinces. It has been nearly general on the west coast and in the Central and the United Provinces and south Rajputana, and local in the north Bombay Deccan, Central India West and the north Punjab, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar, upper Sind, Mysore and the south Madras coast. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the Peninsula. There are some indications of unsettled weather off the Konkan coast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United and the Central Provinces, but may extend in north-west India.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd July, 1919:—

Both the currents are less active than usual, but there has been an extension of rainfall into the north Punjab and lower Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, lower Sind, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in the Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Myitkyina three-quarters of an inch; Mymensingh one and a half; Chaibasa one; Daltonganj, Purnea, Darbhanga one and a half; Patna four; Gaya seven; Lucknow three-quarters; Simla three; Dharampore one; Hyderabad (Sind), Trivandrum, Madura, Cotacamund one and a half

WEATHER REPORT.

The Port Officer, Bombay has received the following telegram from the Simla Meteorological Department:—

An area of low pressure and probably disturbed weather, exists Central Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY the 23rd of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	0	0
Do. (22nd)	92.7	85.3	52	...	0	...
Jask	93.4	83.1	68	...	0	—0.08
Do. ( )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (22nd)	90.4	85.3	81	...	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	85.2	76.6	81	0.74	12.64	+5.29
Lahore	92.1	81.7	85	...	1.54	—4.19
Hissar	96.7	78.9	82	...	1.74	—2.87
Ambala	92.4	79.0	74	...	10.01	+1.55
Delhi	91.1	80.3	80	...	1.71	—7.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.7	79.7	95	0.18	7.00	—8.42
Mainpuri	89.9	80.1	84	0.18	7.22	—0.96
Jhansi	88.1	77.2	85	1.04	12.99	+7.04
Cawnpore	90.8	79.1	89	...	7.71	—3.07
Allahabad	87.5	77.4	79	0.53	9.06	—3.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.1	85.6	62	0.12	0.12	—6.84
Karachi	91.5	83.4	85	...	0.26	—6.33
Ajmer	88.8	76.6	89	0.72	4.86	—2.37
Jaipur	86.5	76.9	87	0.06	7.07	—0.94
Kotah	91.4	78.6	81	0.14	10.90	+1.05
Mount Abu	75.0	69.2	88	...	10.48	—10.58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	94.4	79.7	77	...	0.84	—6.18
Dwarka	84.8	80.1	83	0.04	3.28	—4.96
Veraval	88.1	80.4	91	...	3.59	—5.13
Rajkot	89.4	77.4	84	0.17	8.00	—4.53
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	79.2	78	...	2.91	—6.41
Surat	95.5	78.1	81	...	10.29	—5.23
Ahmedabad	92.5	79.5	85	...	8.70	—5.17
Deesa	92.9	78.8	80	0.03	6.40	—2.50
Neemuch	86.7	74.6	89	...	6.05	—4.13
Indore	88.6	70.1	91	0.15	20.94	+8.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.2	78.2	88	0.28	22.29	+1.63
Sangor	85.0	73.4	83	0.44	16.35	—0.59
Hoshangabad	88.1	78.8	89	0.34	24.26	+6.98
Khandwa	93.5	71.5	82	0.74	11.13	—4.75
Akola	92.3	72.6	84	2.07	14.76	+1.80
Amraoti	90.8	70.7	86	0.54	11.04	—2.70
Nagpur	90.9	73.2	93	1.92	26.24	+6.61
Chanda	91.7	77.6	84	0.02	22.51	+1.75
Raipur	90.1	75.8	88	..	35.60	+16.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	78.0	91	0.12	38.13	—1.44
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.8	82	0.12	45.27	—11.18
Marmugao	83.7	...	93	1.02	45.31	—9.38
Karwar	82.7	75.0	95	0.52	48.22	—19.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	94	74.5	76	..	7.58	—0.45
Poona	89.5	71.4	83	0.84	6.34	—4.13
Sholapur	95.2	73.4	67	..	11.18	+2.99
Bijapur	91.7	69.8	75	..	4.84	—3.14
Belgaum	90.5	67.2	90	..	14.42	—5.47
Aurangabad	92.8	74.8	75	0.06	5.12	—5.35
Ahmednad (Indore)	95.2	75.9	67	0.09	10.18	—2.74
Hyderabad	93.8	74.8	70	—	13.19	+3.88
MALABAR AND OUTLOOK						
Mangalore	81.3	73.6	95	0.45	44.84	—21.57
Calicut	76.8	74.4	99	1.25	42.63	—14.86
Cochin	81.6	73.1	90	2.01	41.17	—6.19
Colombo	84.2	75.6	86	0.12	5.05	—6.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	78.2	92	0.09	10.37	+1.13
Bellary	96.5	76.0	63	..	1.90	—1.34
Cuddapah	97.0	77.7	79	..	12.00	+6.25
Madras	91.0	78.2	74	..	6.32	+1.69
Bangalore	85.6	67.0	81	0.30	6.75	+0.79
Coimbatore	87.5	71.1	82	—	1.56	—1.11
Trichinopoly	95.7	76.2	66	..	5.78	+3.39
Negapatam	94.7	79.0	74	0.14	4.97	+2.38

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd July, 1919, was 29.809 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings.

The Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Generals C. W. Richardson, T. F. Scott, and K. Wigram has left Simla for North-West Frontier.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE PRESENTS

"TO-DAY"

WITH

FLORENCE REED.

NOT MERELY A GOOD Picture but a GREAT Picture—one of the greatest that has ever been produced.

A Story of tremendous strength adapted from a play that held Broadway for a year, a leading woman who is the peer of any emotional actress on the screen, a cast made-up of real artistes, photography that is perfect, direction by one of America's most famous directors.—THAT IS "TO—DAY."

IN 7 BIG PARTS.

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTICE.—Owing to enormous cost of this film our prices will be raised as follows during the week:

Prices.—Boxes Rs. 10, Sofa Seats Rs. 2-8, Balcony Seats Rs. 2, Reserved Class Re. 1/4, 1st Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class As. 3.

Time —7-0—8-45—10-30 p. m. Daily.

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th June, 1919, appeared the letter of the special correspondent of the "Independent" at Hyderabad, (Deccan), wherein he has brought to light certain unknown facts regarding the Translation Bureau specially created to prepare Urdu Text-books on various subjects to be taught in the University. According to him, the work of this Bureau is examined by the literary and religious censorships. In the following few lines I propose to consider the chief characteristic of the Osmania University.

The founders of the University, being thoroughly aware of the defects and drawbacks in the existing system of education imparted in schools and colleges under the control of the Indian Universities, have in view the starting of educational institutions of their own "freed to an appreciable extent from the control of the outside universities." giving higher education within the state in all branches of learning science and literature so as to fulfil the local needs and conditions. So far as the objects of the University go, there will be no difference of opinion as to their greatness and high ideals aimed at.

The Royal character of the Osmania University states, "The chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory." The very idea of establishing an University in the State imparting education in one of the Indian vernacular languages has won the golden opinions, received high appreciations and acclamations from the staunch advocates of the vernacular languages. But it is a matter which deserves serious consideration at the hands of the makers of the University that Urdu, the medium of instruction, is not the mother-tongue of 90 per cent. of the total population of the state and only 1/10 of the population speak Urdu, the official language of the State. The great majority of the population speak Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese. It is thus sheer injustice to give preference and superiority to Urdu, the mother-tongue of the microscopic minority leaving the other vernacular languages of the majority in the back-ground. In the year 1917, (1326 F.) his Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to command in a Firman that the fundamental principle in the working of the university should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education. But from the curriculum of the Matriculation Examination of the Osmania University, it is as clear as day light that Urdu has been made the medium of instruction throughout. Even in the Primary Schools all the subjects are taught in Urdu, the other vernacular languages Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese occupying the secondary position of the second language. To young boys and girls whose mother-tongue is other than Urdu, Urdu is as equally a foreign tongue as English is. It is but fair and just that other vernacular languages should also find adequate place in the curricula of the University. The present system of the Osmania University as called out in the Royal Charter of the University will only further the interests and tend to improve the condition of the Musalmans in various ways and jeopardise the prosperity and well-being of the vast majority of the devoted and loyal subjects of his Exalted Highness the Nizam. On these grounds Urdu alone cannot deserve to be the medium of instruction in the Osmania University.—Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER."

Gulbarga, July 3.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were the first to raise your powerful voice in condemning the unnecessary and provoking interference of the Education Department in your columns in 1916, when the Educational Inspector N. D. first introduced the system of inspecting recognized schools with the help of Deputy and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. It was for the first time that such inspection was held and it has now been a permanent institution. Protests were raised at the time, but were of no avail. The mode of interference is becoming more and more acute day by day, and the local head of Educational Department seems to think that, recognized schools which do not receive a farthing from Government but which undertake to abide by the rules of the Department as they can send up their pupils for Drawing and Scholarship Examinations, are like Government and Aided institutions completely under his control and so he thinks he has a right to enforce his demands on the managers of such schools. Unfortunately out of 4 recognized schools in this city the Tutorial and the Model High Schools are entirely at his mercy as they are still provisionally recognized, while the third, the Native Institution, has applied for a Government grant this year which means that it is prepared to surrender its independence to the Department. The only recognized school which is able to maintain its self-respect and dignity is the Proprietary High School, but now it has its turn. The usual annual inspection of this school was to be held on the 17th instant, but it has been postponed as the managers of the school have refused to supply as many copies of the returns as the Educational Inspector required and he has referred the matter to the Director of Public Instruction. The Department is justified in asking a school to supply them with information or returns, but I do not think they can order a school to give them as many copies as they require. May I ask if this is not the work of the Educational Inspector's Office? If the Educational Inspector thinks that as he has to inspect the schools of the whole Division the work will be very heavy, I think he may increase the number of clerks in his office, but he can on no account compel at least recognised schools to work for saving the trouble of his clerks. As the matter has been referred to the Director of Public Instruction I think the Hon. Mr. Coverntom will carfully inquire into the matter and see that no high-handed or arbitrary action is taken in the matter merely with a view to maintain the unreasonable attitude of the Educational Inspector N. D.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Ahmedabad, July, 21.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		
,, ,, Imports		Nil
Mid. Amerians Spot		21.86
Egyptain F. G. F.		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	34.67
	Jan.	34.35
	Mar.	34.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	34.10
	Jan.	33.87

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Liverpool July 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
,, ,, Sales of East India		
,, ,, Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans Spot		21.84
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	34.77
	January	34.62
	March	34.46
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	34.40
	January	34.21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.42
Aug.	21.40
Sept.	21.45
Oct.	21.47
Nov.	..
Dec.	21.36
Jan.	
Feb.	21.25
Mar.	
April	21.06
May	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m.; nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.36
Aug.	21.31
Sept.	21.25
Oct.	21.23
Nov.	21.21
Dec.	21.17
Jan.	21.10
Feb.	21.03
Mar.	20.97
April	20.89
May	20.81

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Liverpool, July 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.50
Aug.	21.38
Sept.	21.40
Oct.	21.45
Nov.	21.45
Dec.	21.44
Jan.	21.43
Feb.	21.41
Mar.	21.37
April	21.32
May	21.29

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 16th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	29.40

Liverpool, July 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	30.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.25
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, Fine	16.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	18.10
,, Broach Good	18.35
,, ,, Fully Good	18.60
,, ,, Fine	18.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 18th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
,, Forwarded	62,000
,, Imports	76,000
,, Stock	617,000
Actual Weekly Sales	19,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, July 18th.

Cloth closed stron gwith active demand.—Yarns.—Stiff.

Water Twist	3/5
Printers Cloth	30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		17,000
,, ,, to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	34.50
,, ,,	Jan.	34.25
,, ,,	March	34.05
Spot Cotton at New York		35.30
,, ,, Orleans		33.75
Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	34.04
,, ,,	Jan.	33.91
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal		23½
Demand Bills		4.32.00
Silver Commercial Bars		103½

New York, July 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		38,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		18,000
,, ,, to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York	Oct.	35.40
,, ,,	Jan.	35 20
,, ,,	March	35 10
Spot Cotton at New York		36 30
,, ,, Orleans		34.00
Future at New Orleans	Oct.	34.95
,, ,,	Jan	34 83
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)		23½
Demand Bills		4.38 00
Silver Commercial Bars		105½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	120,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	77 000
,, ,, to France Continent	26,000
,, ,, to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,200,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	910,000

New York, July 19th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		12,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	35 70
,, ,,	Jan.	35.55
,, ,,	Mar.	35 48
Spot Cotton at New York		36.55
,, ,, Orleans		34.50
Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	35 28
,, ,,	Jan.	35.31

New York, July 21st.

Futures at New York	Oct.	34 90
,, ,,	Jan.	34 86

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 18th.

Rentes 3 %	61 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate. 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Holiday to-morrow.	
Consols 2½ %	51¾
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	56¼
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64¼
Government Securities 3 %	55¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	31.14

WAR LOANS.

London, July 18th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£90
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 15th.

REPETITION.

Linseed Bombay June-Aug. London Paid	1080
Linseed Argentive La Plater June-Aug.	1060

London, July 18th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs Quoted	80
Barlotta Russo—63½ lbs. Paid	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold July-Aug. Sellers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Buyers	1000
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. quoted	940
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm Inactive.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	1120
Tone of Linseed.—Firm Inactive.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-Aug.	1080
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	600
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Quoted	990

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£102½
Copper Braziers	£135
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter	43

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers Nominal	55
Fine White Java. C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers Nominal	63
Tone:—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Steady	1/11

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 23.

Since the sharp advance in Fully Good Broach July-August to Rs. 667, yesterday, a reaction has set in, and on a decline of 80 points in New York on Monday, the Marwadi bazaar to-day opened easier at Rs. 646. Profit taking and selling caused a goodual decline to Rs. 634, a drop of over Rs. 30 since yesterday. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 632, rumours having reached the bazaar of a further decline in New York on Tuesday, but shortly after the price improved to Rs. 636. The bazaar closed at Rs. 634. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 635, declined to Rs. 632, and after further changes closed as under.

Owing to the drop in contract rates the ready market has been easier and business has been vary moderate, buyers and sellers bring apart.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	687
Fully Good Bengal	July	477
Fully Good Bengal	September	483
Fine Oomras	July	560
Fine Oomras	September	578
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	567
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	577

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 23RD JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	638
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	473
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	562
Good M.G. Southerns	July-Aug.	572

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Bengal	..	486	473	458	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	481	468	453	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	577	562	544	..	,,
Central Provinces	592	577	559	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	615	608	598	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	582	572	562
SawginnedDharwar	..	615	608	598	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd July 1919.

Cotton	11 945 Bales
Wheat	5,024 Cwts
Linseed	10,422 ,,
Rape etc.	1,274 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,731 ,,
Poppyseed	310 ,,
Groundnuts	3,770 ,,
Castorseed	8,585 ,,
Rice	41,992 ,,
Myrabollams	602 ,,
Cottonseed	26,509 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil

Gram	158 ,,
Jowari	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 23rd, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	75 0 0	—
,, ,, Cawnpore 7-30	74 0 0	—
,, Karachi Bengal	76 0 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	22 8 0	—
,, ,, Cawnpore	22 4 0	—
,, Yellow Cawnpore	23 0 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold	25 4 0	26 4 8
,, ,, Thin	24 12 0	25 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15	118 0 0	—
,, Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	—
,, Gajar 50-50	106 0 0	—
,, Black	100 0 0	—
Poppyseed White	23 0 0	24 0 0
Groundnuts	125 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 8 0	—
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	96 0 0	—

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 23rd.

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 12
Currimbhai No. 13½	1 2 12
Light House No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 23rd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	277
Hongkong ,,	212
Shanghai	327
Japan	132
Singapore	138

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Mths/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 236.
Credit 3 Mths/a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,625, Swan 797/8, Simplex 730, Madhowji 2,610, Shapurji 162/8, Shivrajpur 42/8, Currimbhoy 472/8, Kastoorchand 1,240 Kohinoor 1,765, Fazulbhoy 937/8, Crescent 280, David 770, Finlay 737/8, Colaba 2,410, Century 572, By. Dyeing 1,825, Cen. Mining 38/8, Katni Ord. 327/8, Katni Defd. 1,725, By. Burma 1,015, Bt. Burma Petro. 30/4, By. Tramway 802/8, By. Steam 440, Alcock 875, Tata Old Defd. 1,107/8, Tata New Defd. 550 pr., Tata Ord. 235, Tata Hydro. 1,445, Tata Bank 60, Tata Oil 375 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,620, Swan 800, Simplex 732/8, Madhowji 2,605, Fazulbhoy 937/8, Currimbhoy 470, Crescent 278/8, Kohinoor 1,767/8, Colaba 2,400, David 772/8, Finlay 740, Kastoorchand 1,275, Century 575, By. Dyeing 1,820, Shapurji 162/8, Tata Ord. 235, Tata Defd. 1,115, Tata New Defd. 525, Tata Hydro 1,445, Tata Oil 375, Shivrajpur 42, Cen. Mining 39, Alcock 840, By. Burma 1,015, Bt. Burma Petro. 30/4, Bundi 50/8, By. Tramw[illegible]05, Tata Bank 50/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	760
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	690
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd	1,000	—	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	26	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince ofWales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1 500
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	600	Sept.	40	510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	328
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	296
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	2,100
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	165
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	54
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	60
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	18%	78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	95
Mercantile Bank				
,, 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	£113
National Bank of India £12½	225	—	20%	£950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	11
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	8½%	58
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8½%	11
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	102
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½ %	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½ %	88
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	79
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100		4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½ %	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	102
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	8½ %	537½
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
AhmedabadAdvance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,470 N
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	106
Akola	100	—	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	30	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,825
Bombay United	250	..	25	104½
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½	572½
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,720
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2,410
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925 xd
Crescent	100	do.	25	280
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	472½
David	250	do.	20	770
Dawn	250	do.	80	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	285
Emperor Edward	500	do.	85	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	937½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	737½
Gold Mohor	500	--	125	1,100
Globe	100	--	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	[illegible]
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	285
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	725
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	350
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,240
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	130	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	700	4,000 N
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,765
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr.-Sept.	125	2,610
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850 xd
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	—	400	3,625
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	400
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,050
Pabaney	250	--	Nil.	285
Pearl	250	--	55	600
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	480
Planet Mill	100	—	5	145
Premier	63	—	Nil	82½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	150
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir ShapurjiBroacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	162½
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8,700
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	730
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	10,300
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	797½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,625
Tata O	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	250	—	—	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	75	1,060
,, P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	625
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1 000	—	4%	840
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	—	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	875
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporn	125	—	25	1,015
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	—	—	377½ p.m
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	30½
By.ElectricSupply P.	£10	—	6%	164
and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	—	10½	302½
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	2	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,075
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	440
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10		2	51½
Central M. Co, Ltd.	10		4	38/6
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	15	—	5%	28
Chemical Co. D2ah	1½	—	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	794
O	100	—	5	32½
Katni Cement D	40	—	44½	1 725
P	100	—	7%	106
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	16	227.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs 75	200	—		6
Marcks & Co	100	July	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKenzies Ltd.	100		30	
Marsland Price Co	100		4	
Marslane Price Co.	100		[illegible]	
New Union Flour Mills	100		[illegible]	[illegible]
O Govt. S. Life A. Rs 50	200	May	30	[illegible]
Phillips & Co	40	July	[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	[illegible]		600
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	16		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug	36	[illegible]
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100		6	[illegible]
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept	20	[illegible]
O	75	Sept	[illegible]	23
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30		36	[illegible]
P	150	Mar.-Sept	8	[illegible]
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75		—	[illegible]
,, Dif (,,)190	400	..	—	[illegible]
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan	8	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, P	1 000	Jan	7	[illegible]
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10		100	[illegible]
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½ %	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co	50	—	6	305 xd
Tata Oil Mills 60	100		—	375 pr.
[illegible]				

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st May 1919.	B Imports during June 1919.	C Stock on 30th June 1919.	D Approximate total deliveries during June 1919.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	44,369	3,848	36,473	11,744	—7,896	43,411	31,185	34,154	48,844	49,418
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	5,940	1,420	5,144	2,216	—796	12,219	27,836	2[illegible],705	62,[illegible]75	83,807
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,380	12[illegible]	1,282	226	—98	1,288	722	[illegible]	8[illegible]8	925
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,352	1,297	1,257	1,392	—95	1,084	1,654	865	2,045	2,598
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns*	Packages.	9,016	411	6,631	2,796	—2,385	9,458	5,489	7,3[illegible]5	7,933	9,881
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	4,014	1,677	3,646	2 045	—368	2,594	2,160	2,658	2,376	1,694
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	54	189	30	213	—24	500	1,43[illegible]	2,796	3.983	4,610
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	344	294	245	393	—99	145	510	1,137	2,025	3,768

The last five columns are headed "Corresponding Stocks on 30th June."

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 508, (2) 70, (3)——(4) 652; (5) 244; (6)—550, (7)——(8) 38.

ONLY FOR 2 WEEKS:

Old Waterproof Coats from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Great Overcoats from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Coachmen's Caps at Re. 1 each.

WHERE?

Don't you know

K .C. MARROTT,

The Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing,
189/91, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Cholera solution	0—10—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—10—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

For further particulars write to:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 23.

S S Dwarka—Brown—Karachi, July 21.

DEPARTURE.

July 23.

S S Alesia—Stephen—Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Massis—Robson—Abadan.
S S Kosoku Maru—Nagahiro—Kobe etc.
S S Manora—Steadman—Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kashgar for London.
Steamer Nawab for Java.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. M Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 8 cabin, and 12 deck passengers, which port she had left on 21st instant.

S. S. Alesia:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain J. Stephen, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Massis:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Massis, 3,062 tons, Captain G. Robson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru, 2,004 tons Captain H. Nayahiro will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, 3,987 tons Captain W. R. Steadman will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 23rd July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Aymeric	Philadelphia	30-7-19	W & A G & Co
B Kosoku Maru	Kobe	24-7-19	N Y Kaisha
C & R Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	N F	J Finlay & Co
D & E Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadan	1-8-19	S Wallace & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khandwani

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	28-7-19	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Walrus, Kuphus, Flamingo	5 days	26-7-19	C E B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nawab	N F	25-7-19	T M & Co
2 Boats of Dogra			W & A Graham & Co
3 Koweit			T M & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
5 Abisko	Port Said	26-7-19	L D
6 Bandra	P Gulf	25-7-19	M M & Co
8 Zayani	Rangoon	N F	H S Shushtary
9 Bahrein	Aden	26-7-19	T M & Co
12 & 13 Obra	Rangoon	26-7-19	M M & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	24-7-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malwa	U K	25-7-19	R I M
2 Varsova	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Baroda	Busra	21-7-19	M M & Co
6 Warturm	Liverpool	27-7-19	W & A G & Co
7 Chindwara	London	N F	M M & Co
8 Manora	Karachi	24-7-19	M M & Co
9 Cooeyanna	Busra	N F	M M & Co
10 Kashgar	London	9-8-19	M M & Co
11 Kandy	N F	N F	D R I M
12 Teesta	London	26-7-19	M M & Co
13 Warliss	London	29-7-19	D R I M
13 Shuja	Busra	28-7-19	T Morrison & Co
S E 14 War Loch	Calcutta	24-7-19	K N & Co
Offside 15 Bankura	Busra	31 7-19	M M & Co
15 Hermolin	Hongkong	27-7-19	R I M
16 Sandakan	Busra	26-7-19	K N & Co
17 Coconada	Busra	27-7-19	M M & Co
Jetty [illegible]	[illegible]	25-7-19	M M & Co
Jity Umta	Rangoon	27-7-19	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Massis	Abadan	24-7-19	A P Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Iran	N F	N F	H Shushtary & Co

EXPORTS.

July 23.

S S Warturm for Liverpool—50 bales cotton fly Chaturbhuj Peeraj & Co; 25 bales sheep skins Alla-un Cassam; 1 crt fox skin J B Linan; 6,580 dholls coir yarn Peirce Leslie & Co, 165 bundles coir yarn Kirk Patrick & Co; 60 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.

S S Teesta for London—1,238 cwts pepper 615 cwts ginger Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Chindwara for London—20 bales cowhides W & A Graham & Co; 30 bales goat sheep skins G Alladin; 195 cwts turmeric Esmail Rahimtoola; 650 cwts buffalo horns Esmail Mohamed & Sons; 4,000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 50 cwts fennel seed S Gordhan & Sons.

S S Kashgar for London—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales hemp D M Doongaji & Co; 500 bales hemp Hirji Govindji. 400 bales hemp Murlidhar Gowrishanker; 4,000 cwts cotton seed D B Khan & Co; 1,000 cwts cotton seed Takersee Kanji & Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed Khimjee Kisandji & Co.

S S Aymeric for New York—300 cwts gum kadaya Shamjee Chapsey & Co.

S S Korana for New York—1,125 cwts pepper 500 cwts ginger Hoosein Esmail & Co.

S S Aymeric for Philadelphia—207 casks goat skins Deccan Trading Co of Bombay.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 200 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed & Co; 200 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas; 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Siam Maru for Moji—400 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

IMPORTS.

July 23.

S S Clan Maclean from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay & Co—4 bales woolen piecegoods; 4 cases dyed cottons; 142 bales 67 cases cotton piecegoods; 15 brls L oil; 14 cases cotton reels; 70 cases bone glue; 4 bales woolen serge; 6 cases cotton goods; 8 cases grey cotton yarn; 80d/bags disinfecting fluid; 800 d/s bleaching powder; 110 cases colour; 2 casks solidified oil; 425 bundles steel hoops; 3 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 265 bales 26 cases cottons; 20 bales cotton yarn; 6 bales 2 cases cotton fents; 31 cases 8 bales cottons (piecegoods); 14 sh cases Abestos sheets; 4 casks solid of chloride zinc; 6 bundles shovels; 230 cases biscuits; 32 casks salammoniac; 2 cases valves; 34 bales grey cotton piecegoods; 3 cases 121 bales bleached cotton piecegoods; 8 cases woven cold cotton piecegoods; 378 bundles hoop iron; 100 d/s powder [illegible] soda; 60 bags broken tiles; 14 cases [illegible]; 50 bundles steel fish plates; 80 cases safety fuse; 1 cask 1710 cases whisky; 250 kegs nails; 5 cases valves and fire clay slabs; 16 brls tar; 50 kegs leadore; 4 cases water meters; 334 steel plates; 100 casks 572 brls coal tar; 230 d/s terpentine; 100 bundles copper sheets; 25 cases cocoa; 27 cases nickel silver sheets; 75 cases candles; 4 cases nickel silver circles; 100 boxes window glass; 141 sh cases bottles; 3 cases umbrellas; 11 cases glassware; 250 cases 2 casks 3,683 boxes soap; 3 cases direct pink; 10 cases mercine glaze; 23 casks sugar of lead; 50 boxes tacks; 2 cases metanil yellow; 15 boxes tin plates; 10 d s hematine crystals; 200 boxes glasses; 2 d/s caustic soda; 679 bags Codd's bottles; 13 crts E'ware; 49 bales paper; 41 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 12 brls alizarine red paste; 260 bundles 100 brls steel sheets; 19 cases toilet soap; 34 d s bleached powder; 2 kegs phosphotic soda; 2 kegs hyposulpheete soda; 682 kegs paint; 69 brls lump alum; 2 casks flint glass lenses; 2 cases healds; 67 bales writing paper; 18 bars steel; 3 cases stationery; 8 casks lead pipe, 7 cases broke work; 1,166 bundles galvd sheets; 90 boxes tin plates hooped; 7 cases lamps; 3 casks acetic acid; 150 sluice valves; 150 C I pipes; 50 d/ bags sago flour.

S S Kosoku Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha—312 cases silk goods; 4 cases cotton goods and canvas; 8 cases peppt oil; 10 cases peppermint crystal; 27 cases tin boxes; 100 cases biscuits; 6 cases porcelain, toys, wooden warecat; 59 cases cotton goods; 7 cases hosiery shirts; 7 cases fountain pens; 68 cases antimony ware; 920 cases slates; 5 cases artificial silk; 3 cases magic bottles; 10 cases kalium permanganate; 2 cases lamp; 5 cases batteries; 810 cases porcelain ware; 560 casks stick sulphur; 13 cases eyelets; 63 cases rubber goods; 6 cases glass bead; 186 cases toys; 2 cases tiles; 8 cases toys etc; 4 cases sodium salicilate; 7 cases potash permanganate; 2 cases stationaries, 27 cases toys and rubberware; 10 cases hose; 9 cases ironware; 4 cases padlocks; 15 cases cold woolen yarn; 8 cases penholder; 3 cases lamp holder; 3 cases lamps and bulbs; 26 cases garter 4 cases anty ingot; 13 cases spectacles; 31 cases clocks; 14 cases cotton hosiery goods; 9 cases cand provisions; 4 cases med., woodenware; 19 cases anty whistles; 10 cases perfumery; 10 cases sleeve links; 8 cases anty sleeve links; 75 cases glass phials; 167 cases mirrors; 4 cases celluloid beads; 85 cases grey cotton shirting; 9 cases dhoties; 2 cases original perfumes; 98 cases glass bottles; casks 18 packages 22 cases Japanese provisions 15 casks Japanese miso; 15 casks Japanese so 6 cases nails; 2 cases insect powder; 15 cases saup plates; 2 cases glass perfume bottles; 29 cases pencils; 5 cases cassia oil; 90 cases medicine; 25 cases powder; 10 cases spun silk yarn; 15 cases barncals; 503 cases safety matches; 145 cases enamelware; 26 bales mats, matting etc; 13 cases toys and baskets; 33 cases marble; 12 cases matting; 10 cases metal goods; 50 bags ginger; 30 bales a seed; 5 cases cigarettes case; 2 cases gaggles; 5 cases 15 bales 5 bundles sain glass; 7 cases soap boxes; 7 cases gas mantles; 3 cases toys, glass, porcelainware; 10 cases elect cable; 100 cases sulphur mater; 15 cases paper; 225 cases 101 bales glass bangles; 500 casks cement; 550 cases beer; 6 cases vermilion; 3 cases curious; 150 cases silk piecegoods; 66 cases 239 bales silk; 20 cases china roots; 82 p/s matting; 3 cases handkerchief; 20 bales 19 cases broken glass; 47 bales white glass; 180 cases unsweetened milk; 30 cases galangal; 140 cases preserves; 80 coil manila rope; 50 bales sugar-candy; 30 bags flour; 1,738 bags sago flour; 13 cases scissors; 12 bags 1 case nutmegs; 93 bags pepper; 500 cases milk; 5 cases cotton towels; 88 bags green peas; 160 bags tapioca flour; 1,310 pieces 32 packages 15 bundles planks; 20 packages 575 bundles rattan; 9 bags damarbatu; 70 bags betelnuts; 250 bags sugar; 129 pieces slabs tin; 299 bales cotton; 95 bales senna leaves; 451 bags 375 H/cherts 966 cases 25 packages tea; 102 bags lead dross; 687 bag 10 brls sapanwood; 26 bags 8 cases cardamams; 4 brls rosin; 1,500 bags copra; 67 cases window glass; 10 kegs nails; 2,091 cases glassware.

S S Massis from Abadan, Agents W & A Graham & Co—4,264 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1-15 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Charbar, Pasni and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 3-0 p.m. on that date.

FRIDAY, July 25.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	19	50
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	25
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain, the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23.27 instead of at 21.45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 14.25 instead of at 12 noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MRS. IBRAHIM M. SAYANI, aged 63 years. Died at Dhulia, 4 a.m., Monday, July 22nd. Deeply mourned by her seven sons, who reside at Bandra and numerous relatives.

CITY'S MORTALITLY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday, was 172 as compared to 86 on the corresponding day of last year and 110 in 1917. Cholera registered 3, attacks, and 1, death, and small-pox 2, attacks and 3 deaths.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Mr. Jehangir B. Boman Behram, Solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji and Co., is standing as a candidate at the ensuing election of Ward, in place of Mr. Umar H. Y. Sohani, resigned.

DADAR HOME RULERS' CLUB.

A special gathering of the members of the Club will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Club's premises, to give a send off to Dr. M. B. Velker and others proceeding to England on Deputation of the Indian Home Rule League.

Y. M. C. A. WOODHOUSE ROAD.

The usual Brotherhood meeting will take place in the hall at 9 p.m., Mr. Muddiman will speak on "The Truth as it is in Christ Jesus vs. The Truth as it is in the heart of man."

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Agents, P. and O. S. N. Company, have notified that the mail steamer Nankin with the English Mails of the 3rd July and Parcel Mails of the 25th June on board due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th July, has been detained at Port-Said owing to cases of plague amongst the native crew and will leave that port about the 26th July, arriving in Bombay on or about the 7th August.

The Mail steamer "Karapara" with English Mails of the 10th July and parcel mails of the 2nd July is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 31st July.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of Rama Laxman, aged five years, who was knocked down by motor car No. 5991 alleged to have been driven by Govind Vishna on Pedder Road, on Tuesday evening. He was very severely injured and died on his way to the hospital. Further enquiry was adjourned.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., reports following delays in Transit on cablegrams.

Bombay to London.—
Fullrate—Two and a half days.
Deferred—Eight and a half days.
London to Bombay.—
Fullrate—Three days.
Deffered—Five days.

KNOCKED DOWN BY HACK VICTORIA.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Maruti Bhairu aged twenty. The deceased with two other labourers was returning home on the evening of 30th June along Carnac Bridge, when it was raining hard. A hack victoria came from the opposite direction and knocked him down. He died in the hospital the same night. The jury returned a verdict accordingly and added that the deceased was on the wrong side and that it was raining heavily at the time.

BROACH COTTON RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Fair Play" in the last paragraph of his letter seems to be labouring under a delusion. Yesterday good M. G. Southerns, July/August was quoted by the Cotton Contracts Board Rs. 595, and Spot Good M. G. Southerns the same rate, i.e., Rs. 595. But Fully Good Broach July-August was quoted Rs. 656 and Spot Fully Good Broach Rs. 631, or Rs. 25 lower. So if I tendered against a sale of Good Southerns July/August, and my tender did not pass, it would be invoiced back at the same price; but if I tendered against a sale of Fully Good Broach July/August, and my cotton did not pass, it would be invoiced back at Rs. 25 less, a most excellent thing for me, but—

NOT FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, July 23.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The revival of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports on the Marine Lines Maidan, yesterday afternoon, was a happy relief from the monotony of a Bombay Monsoon evening. A very interesting programme was arranged by Messrs. N. G. Hunt and R. E. Baird, the honorary secretaries, and carried out to perfection by Sergt.-Major Coy of the Bombay Light Horse. It was altogether a very pleasant sporting afternoon, the weather having remained fine, and the South Staffords Band having played some delightful music. Six events were down for negotiation, and with the exception of the Cocoanut Stakes in which Mrs. Robinson Ward, riding astride, practically had a walk over, the remainder attracted fairly large entries. Individual Tent-pegging inaugurated the programme, and Scott, as usual, came out top dog at the end of two runs and a shy at double pegs. Captain Baird too rode handsomely and held second honours. The Individual Jumping came next, and Scott won it in great style, Sherwood being second. The Lloyd Lindsay in half sections created much amusement. One section competition bowled at the cocoanuts, but could not hit, another section scored after winning in any direction after about ten minutes. Scott and Sherwood won this event, and Garrard and Silas were second. Scott's hat-trick stimulated the admiration of a small multitude of spectators.

The Cocoanut Stakes for Ladies sent only two competitors, but Mrs. Maitland's horse became unmanageable and she gracefully retired, leaving Mrs. Robinson Ward to ride the given courses. On her own, Mrs. Ward's performance was beautiful to a degree, but she was fortunate in having a partner in Sherwood who never succeeded a catch.

CRAWFORD MARKET STAKES.

In the Crawford Market Stakes, men were required to carry haversacks and an envelope containing a list of vegetables. They rode round a course, handed their horses to syces and delivered haversacks to their lady partners. The first man home with the haversack correctly filled with vegetables won, and he was Hunt whose partner was Mrs. Hunt.

The Chattie Race brought forward a considerable number of spectators who were provided with polo sticks, and rode the course to pick up a chattie without dismounting. Gerrard was the first to return to the starting post with an unbroken chattie, but Powell pressed him hard towards the finish and just lost by half a length.

Y.M.C.A. ARMY CRICKET LEAGUE.

FIXTURES.

July 24—Colaba War Hospital vs. R. G. A.
July 26—M. T. Depot vs. Colaba War Hospital.
July 31—Embarkation vs. M. T. Depot.
August 2—R. G. A. vs. Records Section.
August 9—Embarkation vs. South Staffords.
August 14—South Staffords vs. R. G. A.
August 14—Records Section vs. Colaba War Hospital.
August 15—M. T. Depot vs. South Staffords.
August 16—Colaba War Hospital vs. Embarkation.
August 20—Embarkation vs. Records.
August 21—M. T. Depot vs. R. G. A.
August 23—Colaba War Hospital vs. South Staffords.
August 23—M. T. Depot vs. Records Section.
August 28—South Staffords vs. Records Section.
August 30—M. T. Depot vs. Colaba War Hospital.
August 30—South Staffords vs. Embarkation.
September 3—Embarkation vs. Colaba War Hospital.
September 4—South Staffords vs. M. T. Depot.
September 6—R. G. A. vs. Colaba War Hospital.
September 11—South Staffords vs. Colaba War Hospital.
September 13—Records Section vs. Embarkation.
September 13—R. G. A. vs. South Staffords.
September 18—Records Section vs. M. T. Depot.
September 20—R. G. A. vs. Embarkation.
September 27—M. T. Depot vs. Embarkation.
September 27—Colaba War Hospital vs. Records Section.
October 2—R. G. A. vs. M. T. Depot.
October 4—Records Section vs. R. G. A.
October 9—Records Section vs. South Staffords.
October 11—Embarkation vs. R. G. A.

Note.—Home Teams make all necessary arrangements re. ground entertainments, etc.

A MARKET FOR GRANT ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the protest lodged by a number of tenants and occupants of premises on the Lamington and Foras Roads against the erection of a vegetable and mutton market on the Gilder Tank site, will you kindly allow me to inform the members of the Corporation through the medium of your paper that there are thousands of people living around Grant Road who would welcome the market and would be very grateful if the Corporation will kindly accept the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner in order to enable him to put the work in hand without further delay which is causing a lot of inconvenience. I consider the plot selected the best one that could be had.

If required, I shall be glad to submit a petition to the Corporation signed by those on whose behalf I write in support of the recommendation of the Commissioner.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. K.

"HINDVASI" EDITOR REMOVED TO POONA JAIL.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor of the "Hindvasi", who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, was removed on the 21st instant from the Hyderabad Central Jail to the Yeravada Prison at Poona. The reasons why he was removed to Poona on the very day fixed for the adjourned hearing of his bail application before the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Karachi and during the pendency of his appeal before the same Court, are not known.

SANCTION TO CUT WATER-SUPPLY.

GRANTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Chairman said they had received a letter from Government appointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte a member of the Committee. He was sure Dr. D'Monte would prove an acquisition to the Committee.

The Committee resolved to record the letter.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for sanction a memorandum to his address from the Hydraulic Engineer, who forwarded a test of four cases in which water connections were proposed to be severed (1) for non-payment of an extra compounded charge in respect of water used for building purposes, and (2) for non-payment of bills.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that sanction be given for severance of water connections for reasons given in the first case, but that no sanction be given for severance of water connections for non-payment of bills. He suggested that some other method should be adopted to recover the bills.

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder, and the Committee resolved to give the sanction asked for, in both cases.

CITY'S HEALTH.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 19th July was 1,093 (excluding 26 still births), as against 1,083 in the preceding week and 765 in the corresponding week of last year and 563 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 58 compared to 57 in the preceding week and 40 last year and 29 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 246 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 247 in the preceding week, the total number, of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 446 as against 469 in the preceding, week and 308 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 31 deaths from influenza as against 17 in the preceding week, 61 from ague and remittent fever, 48 from diarrhœa, 9 from small-pox, and 29 from dysentery.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:

	Last	Preceding
Jains	63	78
Brahmins	31	32
Lingaits	308	396
Bhatias	26	46
Hindus of other castes	48	43
Hindus, Low Caste	228	222
Mussalmans	53	64
Parsis	45	34
Jews	0	63
Native Christians	49	52
Eurasians	99	12
Europeans	13	17
Buddhists	0	179

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION.

WAR AND RELIEF WORK.

In the course of the Fifteenth Report of the Parsi Division, Bombay Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the period from 1st October 1917 to 31st December 1918 it is stated:—

Membership of the Division in the commencement of the year was 99; there were 10 admissions and 10 withdrawals, leaving the total strength 99, all effective.

That the services of the Parsi Division were held in high esteem is evidenced by the fact that the names of the following three of its members were mentioned in dispatches and were brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services in connection with the War up to the 4th August 1917, as published in the "Gazette of India", dated the 3rd June 1918:—

(1) Corps Superintendent (then Divisional Superintendent) D. E. Mahava.
(2) Divisional Superintendent (then 1st Officer) D. F. Panthaki.
(3) Second Officer (then 3rd Officer) G. N. Gazdar.

Under instructions from District Superintendent, Captain W. Nunan, M.D., J.P., I.M.S., fifty members of the Division under the direction and supervision of the Divisional Superintendent D. F. Panthaki, turned out to co-operate with the Public Health Department and took part in fighting the epidemic in assisting the sufferers and in restoring confidence. Some more members could have turned out had it not been for the fact that either they themselves were laid up in bed or they had to attend to their own family members who were infected with Influenza, in some cases four or five at a time.

It is really gratifying to note that the Public now begin to realise the advantages of the services of Trained Ambulancers and it is evidenced by the fact that during the period under report, 685 persons of all castes and creeds availed themselves of the Horse Ambulance and services of members, which were offered in very many cases instantaneously. Of those removed, 627 (210 males and 417 females) were Parsis; 30 (18 males and 12 females) Hindus; 17 (13 males and 4 females) Mahomedans; and 13 Europeans (5 males and 8 females.).

To meet with the great increase in this branch of work, conveyance speedier than the present Horse Ambulance is needed. On several occasions about 6 calls in a day caused great inconveniences both to the public and to members. The Committee therefore appeals to the philanthrophic public for funds to provide the Division with a motor Ambulance. Removals from suburbs such as Dadar Bandra, Andheri, Varsova, Sion which are also undertaken cannot be easily and quickly done with the present conveyances.

During the period under report, Rs. 6,534-15-5 were collected as Donations, Interest, etc., which together with Rs. 3,436-2-3 balance on 30th September 1917, amounted to Rs 9,971-1-8. From this Rs. 2,930-11-2 were disbursed leaving Rs. 7,040-6-6.

PUNJAB SENTENCES.

NECESSITY FOR REVISION.

The following telegram re. Punjab sentences has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the Council of the All-India Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

"Council of Bombay Branch of All-India Home Rule League respectfully submits that sentences passed by Martial Law Commission against leading men in Punjab are extraordinarily severe and unjustifiable. Council notes with profound regret that in the judgment pronounced against them even lawful agitation is included in activities described as revolutionary and seditious. Under these circumstances Council urges in the interest of justice and humanity, the necessity of granting amnesty to alleged offenders or in any event of revising sentences passed against them."

ENQUIRY INTO FIROZABAD TRAIN SMASH.

CHARGES FRAMED: SIGNALMAN PLEADS "GUILTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, July 23.

The Firozabad train collision case is being tried by Mr. P. C. Plowden, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Agra.

Messrs. Asharfi Lal, S. K. Mukerji, Avadh Behari Lal, and Bijai Shunker vakils, appear for accused No. 1 Assistant Stationmaster; Mr. Mukat Behari Lal for accused No. 2, Sheo Pershad, the signalman.

Most of the evidence dealt with the technicalities, railway rules and procedure but some witnesses gave sensational details.

Stationmaster, Jagat Narain, said he was in the new quarters being off duty when the train started on the wrong line clear. He heard loud shouting and immediately came to the station. The brake-van had got to water column. Shouting was not noticed by the driver. When he saw the train leaving, he observed that the signal was lowered, and the light was green. Immediately after this witness saw light put to red (danger). If the guard does not exchange the "All right" signal with the driver it is the latter's duty to stop the train after a train has started. If the Stationmaster wants to stop it, he will work the "home" and "outer" signal up and down. The "outer" signal is half a mile from the station. He noticed that the signals were worked in this way in order to stop the train. It is the duty of the driver to watch the signals but he passed the "outer" signal without obeying it. If the "all right" signal is not exchanged between the driver and the guard, it is the duty of the latter to put on the brake and try to stop the train. The guard was Mr. Pritchard. It is the duty of the assistant stationmaster to give the right token to the signalman.

Basant Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, said on arrival at the scene of the accident he saw a passenger-train on fire and thirteen or fourteen dead bodies lying about. In his opinion between two hundred and four hundred must have perished. He held an inquest on the thirteen dead persons next day. In his opinion about one hundred or one hundred and fifty were injured, and six bodies were burnt. He did not think any of the travellers would have been able to escape.

District-Inspector, E. J. Newman, E. I. Railway, said on arrival at 23-15 hours, he saw first six coaches of the train in flames, and two engines and 25 goods waggons badly damaged. Loss to the Company would be between eight and ten lakhs approximately.

Cross-examined by the defence witness said he did not know whether the guard Pritchard had been told that he would be dismissed.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate then framed the following charges against Mukat Behari Lal, Assistant-Station master, first that on 19th June, 1919, you caused death of passengers on 7-Up, by doing negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, to wit, using a wrong key for reception of 126 Down at Firozabad and not setting points for reception of 7-Up, either negligently or in the alternative applying control key when the Section was not clear and making over the wrong token to be given to the down train driver, and thereby committed an offence under Section 304-A, I. P. C., second that you endangered safety of the above passengers by disobeying general rules made under the Railway Act 9 of 1890, or, in the alternative, of doing negligent act and committed an offence under Section 101. (A) (B), (C) of Railway Act. Accused pleaded "not guilty."

Accused Sheo Pershad, signalman, was next charged under Section 304 I. P. C. and pleaded "guilty."

Head Clerk D. T. S's office was called. He produced the file of Guard Pritchard showing that the guard's services had been dispensed with. Witness said he did not know the reason for this.

The case is proceeding.

CATTLE TRUCKS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The mismanagement of the Barsi Light Railway resulting in discomforts to the passenger traffic has been a subject of much criticism in the public press. The company seems to be sufficiently thick-skinned as not to be aroused by pin-prickings in the press. I, therefore, appeal to his Excellency the Governor through your columns to make an inquiry regarding the following points:—

1. Whether or not in the recent Ashadhi fair only waggons were attached to the ordinary trains for III class passengers?

2. Whether in the carriages reserved for women, men were allowed to sit in the same compartment?

3. The timings of the mail train from Latur to Kurduwadi and back have not been generally observed and, therefore, the passengers going to Bombay are put to the greatest possible inconvenience.

As I am a constant traveller on this Railway, I have personally witnessed the inconveniences, which could be remedied if the authorities will pay proper attention to them.

I hope, his Excellency the Governor will kindly make inquiries into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

Barsi, July 20.

LALA LALCHAND FALAK.

WIFE'S PRAYER TO VICEROY FOR RELEASE OF HUSBAND.

We understand that the following petition has been addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"May it please your Excellency:—That your humble petitioner Must: Ram Piari wife of Lala Lalchand Falak, resident of Lahore Wachhuwali; convict of the Lahore Conspiracy Trials, beg to lay the following few lines for favour of kind consideration and passing necessary orders to the effect of the release of her husband:—.

(1) That my husband was transported for life at first and his this sentence was reduced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment by the clemency of Sir Micheal O'Dwyre late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. And as I am informed by the "Sedition Committee Report, 1918" he has to undergo a trial for 10 years only. These facts show that the case of my husband was not of a more serious nature.

(2) That my husband's case was also not considered by the Sedition Committee even as worth dealing or in other words' 'of no special notice' and hence on this point the report says "The other cases call for no special notice here. In one Lal Chand Falak, of 1909 celebrity was convicted of conspiracy to wage war upon the king and of sedition." This is a clear proof to show that the celebrity of 1909 was only the chief thing in this prosecution though his ideas were in reality changed.

(3) That as your Excellency are making remission in sentences of accused in memory of the great Victory I humbly pray for the release of my husband as an act of clemency.

May God save the King-Emperor of India and grant him the world's prosperity.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) RAM PIARI.

Address:—
C/o L. Gutto Mall, Havaili Sal Wali,
Katre Nil, Delhi.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 22.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was to-day at the Council Hall presented with an address by the members of the All India Mahratta League. The memorial was read by Mr. Bapoorao Ramchundra Hate, B.A., LL.B., pleader, with whom were representative Mahrattas from a number of other cities. With the Governor were his Private Secretary Mr. Cowie, and Capt. Rose A. D. C.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF A FRUIT-SELLER.

CHARGE AGAINST LT. PLUNKETT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

At the Lahore High Court on Monday the trial began of Lieut. H. R. S. Plunkett of the 1/5th Gurkha Rifles stationed at Abbottabad, before Mr. Justice Broadway and a jury. The accused was charged with having on April 17th caused the death at Havelian railway station, of one Khuda Buksh Tarkhan, a fruit-seller, by shooting him and thereby committing an offence under section 304 (A) of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused who was defended by Mr. O'Connor, Advocate, pleaded not guilty. After each party had exercised the right of challenge to a full number, the jury was constituted and sworn.

The story of the prosecution, conducted by Mr. Herbert, Officiating Government Advocate, was to the effect that the accused was in the command of a detachment of Gurkhas at Havelian Railway Station with orders to assist generally towards the smooth working of railway traffic. The booking of 2nd, inter, and 3rd class passengers had been temporarily suspended. Ten minutes prior to the departure of a down passenger, the stationmaster found two third-class carriages full of passengers who, in spite of having been refused tickets, had managed to find their way on to the platform to secure seats. Acting on the orders of the stationmaster, the ticket-collector endeavoured to clear the passengers off, only to find that the passengers, ejected from one compartment, promptly entered another.

HOW DECEASED WAS SHOT.

The stationmaster then appealed to Lieut. Plunkett, who went round with the ticket-collector clearing out the carriages with some difficulty, as the passengers repeated their former tactics. Khuda Baksh (deceased) was remarked by Lieut. Plunkett and the ticket-collector as particularly troublesome in this respect. After being twice removed from the train he was asked by Lieut. Plunkett to stand on the platform. Instead of doing so, Khuda Baksh started off on a run down the platform followed by Lieut. Plunkett. Arriving at the end of the train, Khuda Buksh jumped down on the metals and passed round to the off-side of the train where he was followed by the accused who had in the meantime drawn his revolver. Khuda Buksh then dived under the couplings of the guard-van and a 3rd-class carriage adjoining with a view to evading his pursuer and regaining the platform. It was at this stage that two shots fired in rapid succession were heard by witnesses on the platform. The second shot struck Khuda Baksh on the back as he was in the act of climbing up on the platform. The deceased Khuda Baksh who was taken to Haripur hospital died there at about midnight.

Mr. Herbert in addressing the jury read the evidence, and then the law applicable to the case and said he was prosecuting the accused on behalf of the Crown and his duty was to lay the case fully before the members of jury. The popular idea, though quite erroneous, was that the prosecutor was necessarily a persecutor. Counsel said that he would lay everything before them whether it went in favour of accused or against him. Counsel next defined rash and negligent acts as given in the Indian Penal Code and in conclusion said that the prisoner would admit that he caused the death of the deceased. Witnesses' statements including those of Mr. Fraser, District Magistrate, Abbottabad, and Major Sanders of accused's regiment were then taken and the Court rose for the day. The trial is expected to finish on Tuesday.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"Y" suggests that the University authorities should extend to B.Com. students the concession of holding the Degree examination twice a year and, if need be, of splitting the examination into two parts, each with five papers.

* * * * *

VICTOR F. C. complains about the woeful inadequacy of tramway service in Girgaum.

* * *

"GREGOY" complains that the claims of the temporary clerks of the Chief Auditor's Office, Dadar, are overlooked in the matter of war allowance and suggests that like the temporary staff of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, the Dadar men too should be given a 25 per cent. allowance.

* * * * *

"PUBLIC BENEFIT" suggests that something should be done to save the illiterate and poor labouring classes from the machinations of quack doctors who frequent roadsides and dispense "indigenous drugs" which are often nothing but coloured dust.

* * * * *

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY suggests that the best Victory memorial for Bombay would be the erection of a "Victory Memorial Hall."

TROOPS ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The "Pioneer" learns from an authoritative source that great improvement has been effected in medical arrangements for the troops on the frontier during the past few weeks. A large number of cases of sickness reported are happily not very serious, and deaths from heat stroke have been few, considering the high temperatures which have prevailed. Hospital trains are said to be excellent, but the one difficulty at present being experienced is that of getting men sent to Murree, who are brought by rail into Rawalpindi from Bannu Kohat and Peshawar. This is due to want of adequate transport. Large quantities of ice are being despatched to the front from the Punjab, but owing to heavy there is considerable wastage on the way and provision of more ice and soda water machines and also of independent supply of ice would help still further to improve the situation.

It is understood some weeks ago the Commander-in-Chief gave instructions to the officers in charge of the hospitals that they were to have free hand financially in the matter of obtaining supplies, and if these were not forthcoming in ordinary way they had to purchase them in open market.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

AFRIDI LASHKARS DISPERSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

A press communiqué dated 22nd states:—Further reports confirm the dispersal of Afridi lashkars. Gangs of raiders remain in the Ajuri plain and about the Ali Masjid but beyond this the endeavours of Shahghassi Khwaja Muhammad and his supporters such as Yar Muhammad seem to have failed conspicuously. The non-fulfilment of Shahghassis promises has caused much discontent and disunion among the Afridis. These tribesmen are said to have suffered well over a hundred casualties in their recent attacks on our posts. Except for scattered raiding parties there is nothing to report on other parts of the frontier.

AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The following is a list of Afghan delegates who are expected on Friday in the British lines:—1 Ali Ahmed Khan, Commissary for Home Affairs, President. 2 Civil General Ghulam Muhamad Yunum Khan. 3 Ghulam Muhamad Khan Commissary for Commerce. 4 Civil Colonel Abdul Aziz Khan, formerly Envoy of the Afghan Government with the Government of India. 5 Muhamad Rafiq Khan Amin ul Mukanbilah, Superintendent of Correspondence. 6 Dr. Abdul Ghani, Chief of the Compilation Department. 7 Civil Colonel Diwan Hirjanjam, Chief Clerk. 8 Abdul Hadi Khan, Foreign Department. 9 Civil Colonel Miraza Ghulam Muhamad Khan Mir Munshi, Foreign Office and 10 Sardar Abdul Rahman, formerly Envoy to India.

DISTRESS IN TIPPERAH AND NOAKHALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In Eastern Bengal the people of Tipperah and Noakhalia are suffering from distress and the authorities are taking steps to relieve the poor. At Brahmanbaria in the Tipperah district prices of rice and cloth are fast rising. The District Magistrate Mr. Spry is at Brahmanbaria to see the condition of the people there.

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 24th July, 1919.

PEACE AND AFTER.

Peace, for which the stricken world was anxiously waiting, has been concluded. It is difficult to say at this stage whether President Wilson's new diplomacy or Europe's old diplomacy triumphed. The sufferings and sacrifices of France naturally excited the greatest sympathy for her amongst the Allies and her wishes and conveniences, her security and her fears, seem to have been consulted most. The League of Nations, the palladium of peace and enemy of war, was duly ushered into existence and its terms were incorporated in the Treaty itself. Still France was not satisfied. She wanted a separate alliance with Britain and America and she had the satisfaction of supplementing the security afforded by the League of Nations with a defensive treaty of her own. Frankly, France was wholeheartedly not wedded to the League of Nations. Her foremost statesman, M. Clemenceau, distrusted it and strove naturally to strengthen his country's position in all possible ways. France is, of course, willing to see that the League of Nations succeeds but would like to feel the might of Britain and America behind her. After all old diplomacy is not altogether dead and even President Wilson has found himself helpless before its commitments. Mr. Lloyd George was probably right in saying as he did in the Commons on Monday that the right way to end conscription was to strike at the root cause of it, Prussian militarism. It may not be possible to abolish conscription immediately, but the Allies and the League of Nations should at once seriously set about making a beginning towards its abolition and the reduction of armaments. At all events the mad race for increasing the armaments should cease in the interests of peace. It is likely that for one reason or other some nations may try to have conscription. But the League should advise and enforce, if necessary, its abolition. Germany and Russia having virtually disappeared as military Powers, it mainly rests with the Allies to submit themselves to a self-denying ordinance, and reduce their Navy and Army, at any rate, to abolish conscription and not to build any more ships.

Now that Germany has been conquered and punished, what should be the policy of the Allies towards her? Is Germany, as chauvinists urge, to be bycotted every way, kept at arm's length, not allowed to trade and cut off from the world? The Supreme Economic Council has already answered the question partly by allowing the resumption of trade relations under some restrictions. Europe, at any rate continential Europe, lies torn up and bleeding. Society seems to have travelled back to an era of destitution, and, as General Smuts says, the present condition of Europe is a most awful spectacle in history. To win it back to order should be the concern of statesman of every nation. A stable Europe, General Smuts reminded, is not possible without a stable Germany. He has advocated a conciliatry policy towards Germany, and has pleaded for encouragement to the German Republic that has put down forces of anarchy and military reaction. The course suggested by General Smuts deserves serious consideration at the hands of the Allied statesmen. The policy advocated by him is not a new one in the annals of the British history and it has yielded best results in South Arica. It will, indeed, take time for things to resume their normal state, and for the passions of men to be diverted to constructive channels for the good of our common humanity. But it is well that General Smuts has emphasised the necessity to practise moderation in the expression of feelings towards those who yesterday were our bitterest enemies.

It will not be easy to get out of the effects of the war soon. But after a time at least the policy of General Smuts will have to be adopted. It will not be possible to keep out Germany from the League for all time. Or rather she can better be controlled as a member of the League and, in the interests of peace, to establish and guard which the League was founded, the admission of Germany as a member of the League would be desirable. General Smuts also advised that Britain should get out of the Russian entanglements and leave it to Russia to work out her salvation. It has been already found that the blockade of Russia was meaningless as it would mean only indirect trade with her through Germany. In short, the mere conclusion of peace is not enough. The adoption of a courageous policy of all-round benevolence and impartiality is necessary to remove the effects of war. The great Boer statesman has not forgotten the urgent claims of Ireland, Egypt and India. At a time of universal rejoicings, it is both essential and fair that these countries should be left without a grievance. Therefore, General Smuts advocates an instant realisation of the principles of freedom and self-government for India and Egypt. Now that Britain is free from war, it is time for her to devote herself to the proper solution of what she is pleased to call "domestic questions." The responsibility cannot be evaded and the settlement cannot be postponed by temporising with the problem.

LAND REVENUE FLUCTUATIONS.

Of the many resolutions discussed during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council none evoked more unanimity of view from the non-official members, both nominated and elected, than the one which was moved by the Hon. Mr. Upasani recommending to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council "that enhanced rates of assessment of land revenue be not introduced in any district in the Presidency proper under a revision settlement unless the ryots have had the benefit of the current rates for a period of at least 30 years from the date of settlement under which they were fixed." The phraseology of the resolution was not very happy, and its loose texture enabled the participants in the debate to drift into irrelevant discussions regarding the whole land revenue policy of the Government, but there was no doubt of the extreme importance which the subject of enhanced rates of assessment commands among Indian members. Our morning contemporary in its account of the Council proceedings dismissed the resolution, with the remark that 'the resolution, after some discussion, was lost," but as a matter of fact this resolution excited the keenest interest, and it secured a surprising alliance between some Indian nominated members, and the group of elected members who, almost to a man, were in favour of it. The result was that the Government would have been defeated on it, but for the fateful entrance of Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna at at the last moment. The Hon. Mr. Sethna, who, so far as can be ascertained, had not listened to the debate was allowed to record his vote, even after the divisions lists were complete; and his loyal rally as a nominated member enabled the Government to score by a majority of once.

The signs of the times ought to be unmistakable, however, to those who wish to gauge accurately the trend of public opinion on the subject. The complex question of the manner of collecting the land revenue is one which deeply affects more than eighty-six per cent. of the population of this Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Upasani based his case upon the treatment accorded to two particular talukas Taloda, and Shahada, the agricultural condition of which he intimately knows. A resolution of his with reference to these two areas was disallowed in an earlier session on the plea that it related to a subject of particular interest. This plea throws a lurid light on the considerations which induce the advisers of H. E. the President of the Council to disallow a particular resolution. If an honourable member draws attention to a specific grievance by means of a resolution, he is deprived of the chance of a discussion on it in Council on the plea that it is a matter only of particular interest; if he frames his resolutions in as general terms as possible, and supports it by a specific instance, he is told that he is referring only to a matter of particular interest, and therefore he ought not really to have moved the resolution. We wonder whether under the diarchy of the immediate future, vexatious criticism and interference of this type on the part of the Executive will disappear.

Mr. Upasani referred in particular to the case of two talukas, but his friends in Council by their speeches and their votes amply testified to the reality and universality of the grievance. What are the principles under which the Revenue Department proceeds to revise the rates of assessment? We venture to assert that nobody, not even revenue officers of experience, can answer the question off-hand. It is unfortunately not possible that the revision settlement of each district in the Presidency proper would agree as regards the date. It is even sometimes the case that a group of villages happen to be incorporated into another taluka when districts and talukas are regrouped for administrative convenience, and it is groups of villages like these which suffer most from the enhanced rates under a revision settlement. The Hon. Mr. Curtis evaded the pertinent queries of Mr. Upasani regarding the revision rates, by platitudinous reference to the economic prosperity of certain areas, when means of rapid transit have been provided for them, or when they have enjoyed the blessings of agricultural improvement. He laid great store by the provision of railway communication made for Khandesh, and instanced the present high prices which Khandesh cotton fetched, as two great arguments why the State had the right to levy higher land-rates. He elected to forget that the sense of insecurity which constant disturbance in the rates produces upon the average village cultivator was a factor which should weigh in the public mind as a thing of far greater importance than efficiency in the celerity of collection. "We all of us dislike to pay taxes," the Finance Member remarked, and he proceeded to make out a case for the Revenue Department which apparently was the most scrupulous body of men available in the matter of collecting the land revenue. The Indian ryot is well aware of the complicated mechanism of rules regarding temporary remissions of revenue; he has also a good deal to say always regarding the manner in which his crops are assessed. If the whole procedure had been so simple as to induce confidence in the public mind, we would have been spared the Kaira scandal; but let us hasten to point out that the hackneyed assertion that nobody likes to pay taxes is absolutely wide of the mark in evading Government responsibility. If there is any tax which the India ryot sees the justice of paying it is the land-tax. And we know its variations are a matter, not of legislative sanction, but of Executive decree. It will be useful to recall in this connection the authoritative opinion of the late Mr. G. V. Joshi regarding the willingness of the ryots to pay his land-tax what time Mr. Curtis began to get his experience of the Khandesh district. Speaking about the year 1900, when the Presidency had just recovered from one famine and was soon to enter upon another, Mr. Joshi remarked: "In the poor Deccan districts the toiling Kunbi loyally and uncompromisingly pays up two-thirds of his total assessment. Nasik paid up more than 83 per cent. of the demand, Sholapur comes next with 80 per cent., Khandesh and Satara follow close with about 70 per cent." We have reason to believe that the ryot is still as willing as ever to pay his land tax, when he can afford to pay it even at the risk of selling himself to the Sowkar, Is it asking too much of the Executive of this Presidency, that it should make an earnest attempt to lessen a growing discontent by the issue of an exhaustive Press-Note? It is the least it can do to assure the public that it is not indifferent to a problem which in the immediate future is bound to receive detailed attention from the representatives of the people whether in Council and outside.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu and Punjab Sentences.

Mr. Montagu's reply to Mr. Lunn that he could not "nullify" the trials conducted by duly constituted courts in the Punjab for the offences of violence, explains what the Secretary of State did not intend to do; he might have added what it was that he intended to do with regard to the so-called trials for the relief of people unjustly sentenced. To leave matters as they are would be a policy of folly and iniquity. We trust that when the Secretary of State comes to see the judgments recently delivered, he will be able to realise the wrong of letting things alone. In the meanwhile, are those of the accused who have been wrongly convicted to suffer without reprieve? Mr. Montagu's only affirmation was that the "nullification" of the trials was out of the question. Procedurally the Martial Law Commissions are not to be blamed for what they were bidden to do and it may be no use calling their judgments "null and void" though competent lawyers regard them so. We do not expect that the Secretary of State will make any such "nullifying" announcement though considering the instances of executive abuse connected with the trials he might be considered competent to interfere with regard to the policy itself. Mr. Kalinath Roy has been, according to official judgment, guilty of "an offence of violence," and the prosecution of the accused before a Martial Law Commission is clearly unjustifiable. And that is only one example. The meaning of Mr. Montagu's reply does not exclude the hope that the judgments will be duly revised either by higher Courts or by the Commission of Enquiry. But, in the name of justice, the unfortunate men wrongly convicted cannot be asked to rot and perish without an immediate and proper inquiry into the merits of their case. Every wrong has a remedy.

The Call of the East.

We are indebted to "New India" for the following passage from the "Daily Mirror" written by its Parliamentary correspondent:—

> "I hear that Parliament is likely, in the near future, to lose one of the most brilliant of its younger members, Captain Ormsby-Gore, Lord Harlech's son and heir. He now represents an industrial constituency in Staffordshire, but is destined for another sphere of usefulness. Captain Ormsby-Gore, since the death of Sir Mark Sykes, has come to be regarded as one of our best authorities on Eastern affairs. Therefore it is not surprising to learn he is going out to India ere long in an administrative capacity."

Captain Ormsby-Gore has been understood to take a deep interest in Indian affairs. He was a member of Lord Crewe's Committee and is now serving on the Joint Committee of Parliament. We shall not be surprised if the forecast comes true. "New India" suggests the possibility of Lord Willingdon's elevation to the Viceroyalty and Captain Ormsby-Gore's appointment in Madras.

Indian Medical Service.

According to the "Pioneer" the Government of India are drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to "the extremely serious shortage of regular officers of the Indian Medical Service" and urging the recruitment of a large number of European officers for permanent enrolment. The "Pioneer" also announces that increased rates of pay for officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ will be announced very shortly and will take effect from 1st December, 1919. We wonder if these contemplated measures are to be regarded by the Indian public as the first fruits of the deliberations *in camera* of the Medical Reorganisation Committee which toured the country early this year. If the Committee is not responsible for the proposals referred to above, we would like to know why the Government of India are proceeding to recruit "a large number" of European officers for permanent enrolment, ignoring the claims, based on real and sterling war service, of hundreds of Indian medical graduates who were given temporary commissions in the Service. If the shortage is felt even after counting these officers, we daresay there are plenty of medical graduates of Indian universities, both in Government service and in the independent profession, who will cheerfully respond to the call for enlistment in the Service. At least an adequate proportion of the new posts should be made available to the children of the soil. We hope the Government of India will not ignore the claims of Indian graduates.

The Case of Lal Chand Falak.

We publish elsewhere a petition sent to his Excellency the Viceroy by the wife of Lala Lal Chand Falak, who is undergoing a long term of rigorous imprisonment for an offence of sedition. If we are not mistaken, Lala Lal Chand's offence lay in the fact that he published a "seditious" poem. At the time of his conviction there were not wanting countrymen of his in the Punjab, occupying responsible positions, who failed to see in the poetic effusion of Lala Lal Chand offence of a magnitude and gravity deserving a sentence of transportation for life. Sir M. O'Dwyer is stated to have reduced the sentence to 14 years, but, according to the Sedition Committee's report, there has been, apparently, a further reduction to 10 years. If the Sedition Committee was right in its information, Lala Lal Chand's term of sentence is nearly run, since he was convicted in 1909. In any case, whether the Committee was right in its belief or not, we trust his Excellency will meet the prayer of Lala Lal Chand's wife and exercise his prerogative to direct the release of her husband.

The Late Mr. Amritlal Padhiar.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar, which occurred a few days ago in Bombay. He was a well-known Gujerati author and especially made his mark as a writer on devotional subjects. Throughout his life he was a great friend of the poor and nothing moved him so much as their sufferings, both physical and mental. What interested him most in his life was the question of the amelioration of the condition of the women of Gujerat, especially the condition of the widows. He was connected with various benevolent institutions in Bombay—and took keen and active interest in their affairs. Unostentatious in his habits and deeply religious by nature, he was held in high esteem by all who came in contact with him. In him Gujerat has lost a highly popular writer, and an earnest public worker. We understand that a fund has been started at his native place, Chorwad, to commemorate his services. We hope the public of Gujerat will keep his memory alive in a manner worthy of his life-work.

Travel on Barsi-Light Railway.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a Barsi correspondent complaining of the treatment of third class passengers by the Barsi-Light Railway Company. This Company has for long been in the habit of carrying third class passengers in cattle-trucks and such other goods wagons on occasions of fairs, etc., when there is pressure on the traffic. But the Company charges full third class fares to all who are carried in this outrageous fashion. Men, women and children are all thrown in promiscuously in the open wagons in numbers invariably in excess of the limits of reasonable accommodation, even in such a pandemonium and have to manage to pass somehow the three or four hours of the journey under an iron-sheeted roof which gets terribly warm in the noon-day sun. Hundreds of passengers, including children in arms, are carried in this manner and their sufferings are better imagined than described. The Company enjoys a monopoly of the traffic and this probably explains why the outcries of the pilgrims, the majority of whom are of the poorest class, and the complaints of the public have remained unheeded. We trust our correspondent's appeal to his Excellency the Governor to take a personal interest in this long-standing grievance of the pilgrims to Pandharpur and put an end to the scandal will not be in vain, though, it must be confessed, appeals to his Excellency's predecessors in office had failed to secure redress in this matter.

Indian Industrial Conference.

In spite of all efforts in the past to make the Indian Industrial Conference an institution capable of carrying out at least in part the ambitious programme its organisers have been setting before themselves year after year at each of its annual sessions—namely "the promotion, protection and development of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and trade of India on sound lines and to introduce new industries, wherever possible"—it has, unfortunately, to be confessed that these efforts have been of little avail so far. The Conference still remains only an annual function, at which papers are read, mostly from absentee delegates, and resolutions passed, on matters industrial agitating the public mind in India. Even the heroic efforts of a few local leading industrialists three years ago to galvanise the Conference into a business-like body, whose existence would be felt throughout the year instead of only at the fag end of it, have failed to bear fruit. We are, however, glad to be informed by the Hon. Secretaries that fresh attempts are being made to extend the usefulness of the body in three important practical directions. It is intended shortly to publish a revised edition of the Directory of Indian Goods and Industries, which was compiled by Messrs. Mudholkar and Chintamani some years ago. A list of Indian and foreign experts who are capable of rendering assistance to the capitalists and others in starting new industries or reviving old ones is also being compiled. Thirdly, it is intended to organise a commercial museum in Bombay to display samples of indigenous and foreign industrial products, models of machinery, raw materials, and artwares. About Rs. 12,000 only are stated to be needed to achieve the objects in view and an appeal is made to the public for help. We have no doubt the amount will be readily forthcoming, seeing that all the three objects named will be of great utility to the industrial public.

LONDON ACCLAIMS HEROES OF WAR.

MAGNIFICENT VICTORY MARCH.

ADMIRAL BEATTY, HERO OF THE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

London not only for herself and the people of Great Britain, but as the capital of the Empire, acclaimed the heroes of the war to-day. She rendered them homage in a manner which banished any possibie doubt in the minds of the many thousand British and Allied participants, both male and female, in the great victory march regarding the depth of the British Empire's gratitude for their unforgettable services. Such a crowd to witness the great spectacle —on this occasion the central feature of the nation's peace celebrations—has never been approached even in London. With a population swelled by thousands of people from the overseas military and civilian and many score thousands of folk from the provinces who specially came to the town metropolis simply turned out in millions to take up their position along the pageant's splendid way.

FINE WEATHER.

Thousands stayed out all night long in order to secure points of vantage and Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, where men and machines were marshalled were packed by interested sightseers by eight o'clock in the morning. Disagreeable doubts about the weather were happily dispelled; for, although there were a few showers in the early hours, bursts of sunshine succeeded and, the day developed into a fine warm morning. The seven-mile route of the procession lay from the Park via Knightsbridge, Victoria, Vauxhall Bridge, thence skirting the south of the Thames until recrossing Westminster along Whitehall, Mall past Buckingham Palace and Constitution Hill to the starting point.

SPLENDID DECORATIONS

Decorations although general throughout the town—there was an especially fine display in Oxford Street—were particularly elaborate along the thoroughfares on the line of march. For the first time in living memory the appearance of the Houses of Parliament was transfigured by gigantic flags representing the Dominions and Allied nations. Whitehall, like the rest of the route, was hung with Venetian masts from which hung festoons and streamers. Double rows of pylons stretched full length of the Mall. The Nelson Column was entwined with evergreen and long-coloured pennants from the summit.

RECEPTION TO AMERICAN COMMANDER.

Punctually at ten—the appointed hour—General Pershing riding at the head followed by the Americans led off the great march to the accompaniment of cheering which was uninterrupted for two hours until the end of the procession was on the way. A great reception was accorded to the American commander. Enthusiasm increased as Marshal Foch approached and the populace developed a delirious joy. Some people were even moved to tears by the intensity of the welcome. The representatives of Italy and Japan and smaller Allied nations were cordially greeted, but the greatest outburst was reserved for Admiral Beatty and his sailors.

ADMIRAL BEATTY. HERO OF THE DAY.

Admiral Beatty was the hero of the day. Second only to Admiral Beatty's reception was Field-Marshal Haig's, who was greeted with a roar of appreciation as he rode past on a magnificent charger. The crowd was obviously moved by the appearance of the officers and men of the original Expeditionary Force, also by massed standards and colours of the famous regiments laurel wreathed. Then came composite battalions consisting of detachments from all Home commands and representative sections of all military services, Dominion troops and air force.

"THE GLORIOUS DEAD."

The procession moved along the appointed route without flagging. Cheers were general save in the vicinity of (Sir Edward) Lutyen's beautiful (memorial inscribed to "The Glorious Dead", a thirty-foot temporary monument in Whitehall where four guardsmen motionless with heads bowed and arms reversed stood sentinel. Here the procession marching in double columns of six divided and saluted. Shortly afterwards the procession reached the Victoria Memorial where His Majesty from the Royal pavilion took salute. With him were the Queen and all other members of the royal family, also the specially invited guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, members of the Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet. At this point Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Haig accepted Their Majesties' invitation to enter the pavilion amid the people's frantic demonstrations of satisfaction. From here the somewhat fatigued but intensely happy warriors continued their march to dismissal points. The march was an unqualified triumph in every respect. Their Majesties subsequently held a great State luncheon at which there was a distinguished company. Their Majesties later visited Hyde Park and watched the dancing and singing by great massed choirs.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO MARSHAL FOCH.

MARSHAL HAIG'S WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

Marshal Foch, accompanied by a brilliant staff, including the famous Divisional Commanders, Debeney and Laguiche, two Brigadier-Generals was ceremoniously received in Folkestone and then proceeded to London; where he was welcomed by Marshal Haigh and a distinguished company. Marshal Foch inspected the guard of honour which was composed of the Welsh Guards. The Irish Guards played Marseillaise and Men of Harlech. An enthusiastic crowd greeted Marshal Foch who was accompanied by General Waygand, the Chief of the Staff who will head the French contingent on the 19th.

GENERAL PERSHING'S WAR SERVICES.

AWARDED FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Reed. 10 a.m., July 23.

An impressive ceremony took place at the Guildhall to-day when the honorary Freedom of the City and the Sword of Honour were conferred upon General Pershing. The latter received a "great ovation, the audience standing up and the band playing the Star Spangled Banner. In its address the Corporation dwelt on General Pershing's splendid military services in his own country and added that London would never forget the co-operation of the American army and navy in the great war which had created sooner than could have been hoped the ties between English speaking peoples. The address concluded that the maintenance of peace placed a solemn duty upon America, England and France the who had now become the underwriters of the peace of the world.

General Pershing replied that America had come in against Autocracy and militarism. A new spirit of comradeship had arisen out of the common suffering and he hoped that the two great nations would act in common in the future.

MORE HONOUR FOR MARSHAL FOCH.

INVITATION TO BECOME HONY. FREEMAN OF CITY OF LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

Marshal Foch has been invited to become the honorary freeman of the City of London and accept the sword of honour in recognition of his distinguished services in war time. It is hoped that the ceremony will take lace on July 30th.

CHINA EXPECTED TO SIGN TREATY SOON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July, 22.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

The Chinese Government is expected soon to sign the Peace Treaty, after the explanation from the Peace Conference that Japan's pledge to restore Shantung to China was not given to China alone, but to all the Allies. The Japanese will withdraw troops from Shantung, but will retain the economic control of railways and the peninsula. She will also receive the possession of the German concession of Kiao Chau.

GERMAN-JAPAN TREATY.

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

With regard to the despatch from Copenhagen, that Hioki, the Japanese Minister, officially denied the existence of a treaty between Japan and Germany, the Chinese Peace Commission has pointed out that it has never been alleged that such a treaty existed but that negotiations for the treaty were in progress.

HOME PAPERS' REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The newspapers regret that the bulk of the Indian contingent will not participate in the peace March. The "Pall Mall Gazette" hopes that the Government will arrange a special march of the Indians as the public would like to greet them. The paper says no honour is too great for the services rendered by th eIndian fighting men.

PEACE BILL IN COMMONS.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

The House of Commons, to-day, unanimously passed the second reading of the Peace Bill and referred it to a Committee.

SITTING OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

The Joint Committee on the Reform Bill has decided to continue taking the evidence until that work is completed independently of the rising of Parliament for the Autumn recess. The Indian deputations are being requested to submit their respective cases in the form of a combined memoranda and then delegate one or two of their members to be examined on it.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

LIABILITY TO MAKE REPARATION PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 24.

PARIS, July 20.—The official summary of the new clauses of the Austrian Treaty states that the frontier between Austria of the one part and Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia of the other, have been modified in order to include within Austria the territories inhabited by German-speaking populations. Bridgehead shall be established south of Pressburg on the right bank of the Danube. The Austrian Army shall not exceed thirty thousand and shall be reduced to that figure within three months. Conscription shall be abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted as part of the plan to enable the initiation of a universal limitation of armaments. The Army shall be used exclusively to maintain internal order and control frontiers. All officers must be regulars. The present officers who are retained must serve till aged forty. New officers must agree to at least twenty consecutive years' active service. Non-coms. and privates must enlist for at least twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with colours. Within three months the armament of the Austrian Army must be reduced according to the details of schedules and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of war material shall be confined to a single state in a controlled factory and importation and exportation of war material shall be forbidden.

LIABILITY TO BE NOTIFIED BY 1ST MAY, 1921.

The Reparation Commission shall notify Austria by May 1st, 1921, the extent of the liability to make reparation, payments being spread over a period of thirty years. The Commission will consider the diminution of Austria's resources. There is a provision however for immediate reparation. All merchant ships and fishing craft must be surrendered within two months, also twenty per cent. of the river fleets. Austria undertakes the restoration of invaded areas and must deliver within three months a specified number of livestock to Italy, Serbia and Rumania and also give five years' option on timber, iron and magnesite based on pre-war importations. Austria agrees to restore specified documents and works of antiquity and art removed from the invaded territories during the past ten years except in the case of Italy in whose case the period will be from 1861 and also pay the cost of the armies of occupation.

She may not export gold before May 1st 1921.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NEW STATES

The new states arising out of the dismemberment of Austria shall assume part of the Austrian prewar debt appointed by the Reparation Commission. The Austrian Republic assumes the whole war debt of the former Austrian Government but the new states must carry the war debt bonds held within respective territories. Austria renounces all rights as regards international, financial and commercial organisations in Allied countries, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey or the former Russian Empire and agrees to deliver the gold deposited as security for the Ottoman debt. She renounces the benefits under the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest Litovsk and transfers to the Allies all her claims against the former associates during the war. All financial adjustments such as banking, insurance etcetera necessitated by the dismemberment of the Monarchy shall be regulated by agreement between the various Governments alternatively. The Reparation Commission will appoint arbitrators. The conditions under which the railways are granted to private companies must be arranged between the concessionaire and the state concerned or submitted to arbitration to the Council of the League of Nations.

PEACE TREATY DELIVERED TO AUSTRIANS.

TEN DAYS FOR OBSERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain-en-Laye have received the complete terms of the Peace Treaty and an interval of ten days is given in which to present their observations.

PEACE DAY IN LONDON.

DENSE CROWDS ON ROUTE BEFORE DAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 23.

The Peace Day broke dull and warm. The armies of men had worked all the night long, completing the decorations. The route was crowded before dawn. Many camped out in the streets. The morning trains from the provinces and suburbs were packed.

AUSTRIAN ARMY FOR INTERNAL ORDER AND FRONTIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The Austrian army will be exclusively em-

(Continued in Column 6.)

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR KAISER'S TRIAL.

RESPONSIBILITIES COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

PARIS.—The responsibilities Committee has presented its report to the Supreme Council urging that nobod can be tried in the place of the Kaiser.

ENEMY COLONIES AND MANDATES.

ANGLO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT AS BASIS FOR DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

PARIS.—At a meeting of the Commission appointed to arrange the division of the enemy colonies and draw up details of the mandates, the Belgian delegate, who is the ambassador in Paris, announced the basis of the Anglo-Belgian agreement which has as a starting point, the division of German East Africa of which Belgium claimed a part for the military services there. Belgium agreed to hand over to Britain a rather large part of her old possessions in the Congo and the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika in exchange for a big share of German East Africa. This is regarded as mutually advantageous. The British guarantee communications with the Cape and Belgium gets rich territories with seven million subjects as against three millions surrendered. The arrangement is subject to the ratification by the Supreme Council.

ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

EXTOLLED BY M CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

PARIS.—Giving evidence before the Peace Committee of the Chamber, M. Clemenceau extolled the Anglo-French-American alliance as securing the safety of France which is now enabled to reduce the military service.

CONDERCET ARRIVES AT FIUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 22.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

The Havas Agency states:—The French battleship Condercet has arrived at Fiume.

ECONOMIC POLICY OF FRENCH GOVERNMNT.

CONDEMNED BY CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 23.

PARIS, July, 18.—The Chamber discussing the high prices adopted by 227 votes to 213 the resolution condemning the economic policy of Government, after a statement by M. Boret, the Minister of Food Supplies, who resigns. The voate does not affect the Government's general policy or other Ministers.

SERIOUS EXTENSION OF YORKSHIRE MINES STRIKE.

200,000 PERSONS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

The strike of Yorkshire miners has extended seriously. There are now two hundred thousand strikers out, including the fifty thousand who are chiefly employed in pumping and keeping the mines safe and workable. The mates and engineers in the harbour-craft at the port of Liverpool, have struck in support of the disputed demands of transport workers.

BONAR LAW'S OFFER TO MINERS.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The miners' refusal to accept Mr. Benar Law's offer has caused an unfavourable impression. The decision was taken in spite of the eloquent appeal of Mr. Brace M. P. who emphasised that a six-shilling increase in th price of coal would be a catastrophe for the miners themselves.

REBUILDING OF DEVASTATED REGIONS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The Havas Agency states that the Inter-Allied Committee and the German commission at Versailles have arranged the conditions under which the workers sent by the German Government to rebuild the devastated regions in France are to be employed. Half a million men will be necessary.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN FRANCE.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO OBTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

Definite steps have been taken by the French Government to endeavour to obtain from Washington the removal of embargo on the tourist travel in France which recently aroused a storm of protest in Paris.

Pressing representations have been made for the cancellation of the passport restrictions.

AEROPLANE ON FIRE.

BRAVE GERMAN PRISONER SAVES PILOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

A British aeroplane crashed and caught fire at the Wiltshire aerodrome, where the German prisoners were employed. The pilot was entrapped in the burning wreckage and was in imminent danger of being burnt to death when a German prisoner named Bruckman, went to the officer's assistance and rescued him at great personal risk. It has been decided that Bruckman shall be forthwith released from captivity and granted a free passage home. He will also be presented with a sum of money and a silver watch suitably inscribed in recognition of his gallant and chivalrous conduct.

MR. TILAK'S BIRTHDAY.

TRIBUTES TO HIS PATRIOTISM.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Sixty-fourth Birthday of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was celebrated last night by the Tilak Birthday All-India Celebration Committee at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. J. A. Baptista presiding. There was a fine programme of music, and the gathering was large.

Mr. Annasaheb Nene, in proposing that Mr. Baptista do take the chair, said some of their enemies had spread false rumours about the health of Mr. Tilak with a view to injuring them and their cause, but luckily he had been spared to them so that Indians could celebrate his sixty-fourth birthday. Mr. Baptista was the fittest man for presiding on the occasion. He had done very useful work for them in England, and they were thankful to him for that.

Mr. Gokhaley seconded, and Mr. Baptista then took the chair.

HOME RULE—MR. TILAK'S MOTTO.

He said they were gathered to celebrate the birthday of their political *guru*, Mr. Tilak. Great men were made by great ideals and small men were made by small ideals. No man had been labouring so much for achieving the ideal of Home Rule so energetically, so industriously, and so whole-heartedly as Mr. Tilak. (Cheers.). It was due to him that Indians were within sight, and probably within reach, of the "promised land." Mr. Tilak was not satisfied with the intermediate station which Mr. Montagu had promised them. Even today while Committees were sitting and humbugging, Mr. Tilak was laying the permanent way to the station of the Home Rule. (Cheers). Mr. Tilak's motto was Home Rule, Home Rule and nothing but Home Rule. (Loud applause.). He had said "Home Rule is my birthright and I want it." Every one must say "Home Rule is my birthright, and I shall never be happy until I get it."

But Indians must work for it, and the only way to show their gratitude to him was to follow in his foot-steps and make sacrifices for him, if necessary for the ideal he had placed before them. That ideal, that goal, was Home Rule, and it had cost him six long years of jail on that account. It was no easy life he had endured for that ideal, that fidelity for the cause of India, and that fortitude which they all admired so much. (Applause).

SHIVAJI'S SPIRIT IN MR. TILAK.

Those sufferings had broken his body, but not that spirit of the true Maratha, that spirit which was in Shivaji himself—(loud cheers)—that spirit which knew no defeat, that spirit which always placed that noble goal before himself, and that spirit which could never divest him from that high goal. (Loud applause.) Night and day his only object was "what shall I do for my Motherland?" Should that question not be asked by every Indian to himself? They could do that by expressing their opinions without the slightest fear of future consequences. They should study the questions fully and conscientiously, but they should not be afraid to express their opinions freely, when any Englishman asked them; they must tell him frankly that they wanted Home Rule in this country. (Cheers.)

They wished Mr. Tilak many happy returns of the day, and hoped that his labours would be crowned with success. Although he was absent from India, he was amongst them to-day in spirit. Mr. Baptista sincerely wished that Mr. Tilak's political family might grow wider and wider till it would include all Indians. (Loud cheers.)

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya then moved the first resolution:.

"That this meeting conveys its hearty greetings to Lok. Tilak on his sixty-fourth birthday anniversary and prays God to grant him many happy returns of this day and success to his present mission in England."—

WHOLE LIFE FOR INDIA'S CAUSE.

He said Mr. Tilak's whole life was devoted to his Motherland. Whenever he went to Mr. Tilak the speaker found him fully engrossed in his work for his Motherland; and he loved his Motherland with the love of a Gopi, which was the highest ideal of love. Every word that he uttered and every thought he thought was for India. Even in his old age he had gone to a distant place for the sake of his country, as his life was dedicated to the service of his Motherland. Home Rule in the British Empire was the highest ideal that he had placed before Indians. His work had practically succeeded in England. Even the failure of his case against Sir V. Chirol was a sort of success, for Chirol's acquittal would be placed in future in the same category as the acquittal of Warren Hastings. Mr. Tilak had their best wishes for the success of his political mission in England. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mowji Govind, seconding, said the minds of Indians had been disturbed all over India by what was happening in the Punjab and Ahmedabad and many places, and it appeared as if the sufferings of Europe had invaded India; but at this time if there was anyone to whom they could look up to guide them it was Mr. Tilak, who was never disheartened by his struggles and troubles for India.

INTRODUCER OF SWADESHI IDEAL.

He had struggled for India as no one had; it was he who had introduced the ideal of Swadeshi and while others were prating of those things. The Marathas were true Swadeshis for so many years past. The credit for building the edifice of New India was due to Tilak, and he had done so both on the platform and in the press—a work of calculable value and importance to India (Cheers.)

Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe, Mr. Gayaram Vaidya and Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani further supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Dr. Velker, the meeting terminated.

TILAK FUND TOTAL RS. 210,000.

Mr. Nene announced that the Tilak Purse Fund now amounted to two lakhs and ten thousand rupees. The following are some of the gentlemen who are on the All-India Tilak Birthday Celebration Committee:—Mr. Rabindranath Tagore (Bengal), Sayad Husen Imam (Behar); Mr. S. Subramany Iyer, (Madras); Swami Shraddhanandji, (Punjab); Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul, (Central Provinces); Hakim Ajmal Khan, (Delhi); Mr. Motilal Ghose and Aswini Kumar Dutt, (Bengal); Mr. George Joseph (Badura); and some others.

KING'S MESSAGE TO LIEUTS. OF COUNTIES.

THANKING PEOPLE FOR PATRIOTIC WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

The King has sent a message to the Lieutenants of Counties thanking the men and women for their devoted patriotic services during the war, and trusting that the peace will bring unity, contentment, and prosperity. His Majesty has also sent a message to the sick and wounded soldiers, assuring them that their honourable scars will inspire the warmest gratitude of their compatriots.

(Continued from Column 3.)

ployed in the maintenance of internal order and for watching the frontiers.

ITALY AND AUSTRIAN TREATY.

ALL POLITICAL CLAUSES RESERVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

All political clauses in the Austrian Treaty relating to Italy have been reserved.

MARRIAGE OF DAUGHTER OF MARQUIES OF CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

The King has approved the engagement of Miss Helena, daughter of the Marquise of Cambridge, formerly Duke of. Teck, to Major Evely Gibbs (Coldstreams) ex-Aide-de-Camp to Lord Minto in India, and cousin of Lord Aldenham.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Special Tribunal has been engaged since Friday in taking the statements of the accused. On Friday before proceeding with the further hearing of the Viramgam Riots case, the tribunal heard several bail applications and rejected all excepting one moved by Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai on behalf of a boy accused aged 9, now in custody in connection with the Ahmedabad riots. The Tribunal ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 250.

Accused one in continuation of his statement already reported, said that when he went to the telegraph office a fat Koli snatched from him a stick and attacked the door of the Telegraph Office. Then the Koli brought a sealed bag which contained some papers and a sum of Rs. 24-4-0. The Koli took Rs. 12 for himself and gave the accused Rs. 12-4. He then went home and slept owing to his having taken a purgative. Later a peon of the civil court came and gave him a gun asking him to keep it till called for by a constable attached to the court. Hearing that the station was being looted, accused went there wearing a tin-like helmet hat and had the gun in his hand. Accused said he did not commit any loot at the station and said he returned the gun to the owner late at night on that day.

Accused two, Mohan Ladla, mill Jemadar, Surat, Brahmin by caste and aged 35 said he came to Viramgam on the day of the riots to take away some of his utensils which were deposited at Viramgam in friend's house, and that he was previously an employee of the Viramgam Railway station and served under the station master who is still there and that he had been implicated in the case owing to ill-feeling on the part of the railway porters and the station master. Witness said he left Viramgam the same day.

Accused 3 Harji a Hindu aged 27 years whose occupation was keeping cows said he was implicated in the case owing to the enmity of a railway official with whom he had a quarrel over money due for milk supplied by the accused. Accused also pointed out that while he had been in the hospital from the evening of the day of the riots, some of the prosecution witnesses had alleged seeing him on the 13th of April. Accused denied taking any part in the riots.

"WHOLE CASE FABRICATED."

Accused 4, Gulam Rasul Abdulla, Mahomedan, aged 35, grocer, in a written statement alleged that the whole case against him was fabricated and said:—There are two big factions of Mussalmans in the town. One faction opposed to us is headed by one retired Gaikwadi Police Officer named Dadamia. He and his associates hold very great influence with the Viramgam Police. From the beginning till the end these people have materially helped the police in getting false evidence. As a result of their intrigues accused 4 and some other innocent Mussalmans had been implicated in this case.

Accused 5, Hussein Gando Kalu, Mussalman, aged 22 Viramgam, denied taking any part in the riots at any stage and said he went to the railway station in the noon at a late stage of the riots together with accused 1 in order to save the Saheb (Mr. McIlveride). Accused said he was before in the service of a great gambler, Jiva of Viramgam, before he joined in the mill service, and that a warrant was once issued for the arrest of Jiva, but the same was not executed. The police sub-inspector had him arrested without any cause.

Accused 6, Rasool Abraham, aged 25, bide-preparer saidhe was at the station when he riots took place, but he did not take any part in it. Instead he helped Mr. McIlveride and saved him from the attack of the crowd. He was also accustomed to work for the gambler, Jiva Kasai, and later left his service as the gambling was stopped after the coming of the present police inspector.

Accused 7, Daval Isap, Mahomedan, aged 32, mill service, Viramgam, in a written statement alleged that the case against him was fabricated and that the sub-inspector of Viramgam, Mr. Motichand, was paid monthly bribes or Lavajam by the gambler, Jiva Kasai. Accused said he belonged to the faction opposed to that of Dadamia and alleged that both Jiva Kasai and Dadamia had played a prominent part in implicating him in this case. Accused also alleged enmity on the part of many of the prosecution witnesses.

Accused 8, Manilal Lakshmishankar, aged 30 years, a Brahmin clerk in a mill, stated he did not distribute anything to the rioters and said being on terms of intimate friendship with Madhavlal he ran up to his house to give him all possible help, but could do nothing before the violent fury of the mob. Accused said the police sub-inspector had implicated him owing to ill-feeling.

Accused 9, Nanu Nurbhai, Mahomedan, aged 28, fuel merchant, stated he was implicated in the case owing to the machinations of Dadamia. In the last municipal election accused said he worked against Dadamia. The railway police had given evidence against him as he had stopped giving them firewood free.

DENIAL OF TAKING PART IN RIOTS.

Accused 10, Janu Jamal, Mussalman, aged 42, mill service, Viramgam, made a similar allegation of intrigue on the part of Dadamiya and denied taking any part in the riots.

Accused 11, Perlali Ukaji, aged 35, Gumastha, stated he had served before as a bailiff and municipal vaccinator. As vaccinator he had incurred ill-feeling of many prosecution witnesses and said the prosecution story was fabricated.

Accused 12, Ratilal Jethalal, aged 22 years, Bania, grain merchant, stated he had been to the Viramgam station on the day of the riots to send his mother to Wadhwan and that the witness had identified him simply because he was seen in the railway platform. I was wounded while returning home.

Accused 13, Rana Bhaga, aged 25, Koli by caste, labourer, stated he was near his house and had taken no part in the riots.

Accused 18, Jiva Jora, Marwari by caste, mill service, aged 20 years, stated he was wounded in the town accidentally by three brickshots and the police had treated him as a rioter.

Accused 31, Keshav Gola, who was next examined at the request of the defence alleged enemity of the police as being responsible for his implication in the case.

"FALSE ALLEGATION."

Accused 32, Gordhan Jiva, aged 20, next examined at the request of the defence, in his written statement denied that he took any part either in the looting of the late Aval Karkun Madhavlal's house or in the dragging and burning of Madhavlal. The accused said: This accusation has been falsely set up against me by the Viramgam Police Sub-Inspector (Mr. Motichandra) owing to personal grudge in connection with a woman named Bai Jivi. Myself and the police sub-inspector both had intimate relations with that woman and a quarrel had ensued between us in that connection. The sub-inspector having himself run away from the town and so also his men while the riots were taking place, had caused witnesses to falsely name those against whom he had enemity and whom he wanted to accuse by harassing the people and threatening to lay charge against themselves.

Accused 33, Kuber Darji, aged 23, tailor by occupation, alleged the prosecution story to be fabricated.

Accused 34, Chunilal Ambaram, aged 15, sweetmeats seller, said the prosecution story was entirely false and said I do not know what Satyagraha or Home Rule is nor do I know anything about the Rowlatt Bill or Mr. Gandhi. Accused alleged enemity with Police Sub-Inspector Motichandra and said the sub-inspector used to ask accused's younger brother to carry messages to and from his mistress, Bai Jivi, to which the accused put an end.

Accused 35, Parbhu Purushottam, aged 20, Bania, Gumastha to a cotton merchant, said the prosecution story was totally false and on the day of the riots he never went out of his house as his mother was ill.

Accused 36, Moti Hamir, aged 35, wood splitter, alleged enemity with the chief prosecution witnesses against him over some bbsiness transactions.

Accused 48, Baldeo Jayalji, aged 23, Gumastha, next examined, said he was wounded accidentally on the day of the riot and knew nothing further.

Accused 37, Aju Bana, aged 28, agriculturist, said the prosecution witnesses were his enemies and deposed falsely against him.

Accused 38, Ballabhai Kalidas, aged 23, Brahmin, schoolmaster, Viramgam, alleged enemity with Police Sub-Inspector Motichandra and said he was at the house of the deputy stationmaster near the railway station during the riots being tutor to the deputy stationmaster's children.

Accused 40, Vadilal Baldeo, Bania, aged 24, said as there was *hartal* for a day or two in Viramgam the people had to suffer much for want of fresh vegetables. At the suggestion of some, I arranged to sell on the morning of the 12th some fresh vegetables. For this purpose I did purchase some fresh vegetables from the vegetable sellers on credit. I alone went to purchase it at 8 a.m. in the morning. The alteration of the time to 9-30 a.m. and the addition of my being followed by a crowd are false. I sold the vegetables I purchased early in the morning, and the profit realised was used for feeding the starving cows. Owing to ill-feeling on the part of the police sub-inspector I have been implicated in this case.

Accused 41, Amtha Ladakchand, aged 36, Bania, dealer in cotton goods, in a written statement said:—I am a respectable man. I possess houses, shops and warehouses of much value. At 4 p.m. on the day of the riots I was sitting in the verandah of my house with only a shirt and bareheaded, when some rioters came and told me that they were hungry and wanted food, failing which they threatened to do me to death and burn my house. Being thus under great terror for my life and property I went to the confectioners who are my neighbours and asked them to give the rioters food promising to pay for the same.

NEITHER A HOME RULER NOR SATYAGRAHI.

Accused 43, Girjashanker Purushottam Brahmin, aged 55, bookseller, said:—"I am neither a Home Ruler nor Satyagrahi. I sell only such books as are recognised by Government. I went to the house of an acquaintance for caste dinner. There some 8 or 10 undertrial prisoners came and begged to be given some food as they had not eaten during the whole day. Moved by pity we asked our acquaintance to give some food which he did. I did nothing else. The statement of some more accused were taken. The statements of half a dozen accused still remains to be taken.

Mr. Binning at this stage produced before the Court a letter written on behalf of the defence to a defence witness in the case and contended certain passages in it conclusively proved that the attempt was made to fabricate false evidence for the defence. The original was filed as an exhibit. The Tribunal did not take any action on the letter as Mr. Binning wanted merely to draw the attention of the Tribunal to the fact.

CABLE ITEMS.

No general strike took place on July 21st. The day passed off very quietly in Paris, the only strikes being navvies and carpenters. There were no disturbances.

A London message dated 19th July says:—The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Churchill was severely shaken yesterday in an aeroplane crash at Croydon. His pilot was badly injured.

THE "VICTORY MEDAL."

IN RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 23.

The report of the Government committee which has been dealing with the question of war medals states that the Allied War Medal will be called 'Victory Medal' and will bear a winged figure of Victory and the inscription 'The Great War for Civilisation' and the names or coats-of-arms of the Allies. A ribbon consisting of two rainbows joined by red will be issued as soon as possible. The medal will be restricted to soldiers who entered the war theatre on the strength of any military unit and to the officers and men of the navy who have been afloat on duty and to certain members of the Air Force including those posted to a unit in any war theatre outside Britain or actively engaged in air against the enemy in Britain.

BRITISH WAR MEDAL.

The British War Medal will be given to all soldiers who left their native shores in any part of the Empire whether they eventually entered the war theatre or not. The men who left the United Kingdom to the garrison any part of the Empire and the Dominion soldiers, who came to England but did not go to France, will, therefore, be entitled to the medal. The question of battle clasps is being considered. Both the medals will be granted to the next-of-kin of all who fell in the war. It is estimated that about four million men and women are entitled to the medal.

KING OF SERBIA RETURNS FROM EXILE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

BELGRADE.—King Peter of Serbia arrived in Serbia from Athens yesterday and was enthusiastically welcomed on his return from exile.

RACING AT HOME.

BUCHAN WINS ECLIPSE STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes:—

Buchan	1
Cygans	2
Splendid Spur	3

Seven ran.

Won by one and a half lengths with the same between the second and the third.

Betting at the start:—7 to 2 on Buchan 100 to 8 against Cygans, 100 to 7 against Splendid Spur.

SHOOTING FOR KOLAPORE CUP.

ENGLAND WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

In the shooting for the Kolapore Cup at Bisley, the holder of which was Australia, the final scores were:—

Britain	1060
Australia	1054
Canada	1009
South Africa	985
New Zealand	975

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the firmness of the China and America exchanges caused considerable rise in the price of silver. The premium on forward delivery was reduced to 1/8. Business was fairly active and the tone steady.

DR. H. M. BURGE.

APPOINTED BISHOP OF OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

Dr. H. M. Burge has been elected Bishop of Oxford.

"DAILY MAIL" LIBEL CASE.

LORD NEWTON AWARDED DAMAGES OF £5,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

A special jury with Viscount Reading presiding, has awarded Lord Newton, formerly in charge of the Prisoners of War Department of the Foreign Office £5,000 damages, for libel against the "Daily Mail" which accused him of sneering at the sufferings of British prisoners in Germany and of beng guilty of heartlessness and want of sympathy. The plaintiff's witnesses included Lord Robert Cecil, Justice Younger and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

VON LERSNER MADE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES' IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

Von Lersner, successor to Count Rantzau as the head of the German delegates, has been appointed German *Charge d'Affaires* in France.

DEBATE ON CABLE DELAYS.

NEW LINE FROM BRITAIN TO GIBRALTAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 23.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the cable delays, Mr. Denison-Pender of the Eastern Telegraph Company said he hoped that by the end of August all the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co., would be in a very fair working order. The Eastern expected to lay a new cable from Britain to Gibraltar in October and gradually extend it round the Mediterranean and through Aden to Singapore.

INCREASED PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

COST OVER TWO MILLIONS ANNUALLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

The details of the increased pay of the naval officers are published. It provides for substantial advances retrospective to February and is estimated to cost over two millions annually.

ALBERT MEDAL TO LATE DAVID MACMILLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The "Gazette" announces the posthumous award of the Albert Medal to David Macmillan, late Supreintendant of Keonjhar, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life during fire at Kednjhar Gadh in April 1918.

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

The King to-day received the Chief of Ichalkaranjia.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY FOR CEYLON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

Sir Graeme Thomson has been selected for the appointment as Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

ENGLISH POLICE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12 noon, July 23.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Police Committee.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

KING'S PRIZE WON BY A NEW ZEALANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 23.

The New Zealander, Sergeant Loveday, won the King's Prize at Bisley with the score of 253 out of a possible 300.

RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY IN AERIAL COMBAT.

A POSTHUMOUS AWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The "Gazette" announces the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to late Captain Edward Mannock, Air Force, D.S.O. with two Bars and M.C. with one Bar, in recognition of bravery of the first order in the aerial combat. He was an outstanding example of fearless courage, remarkable skill and devotion to duty and self-sacrifice which has never been surpassed. He destroyed fifty enemy machines. The "Gazette" specifies the combats between June 17th and July 22nd on the Armentieres front, in which he destroyed seven German aeroplanes.

EXTRADITION OF LT. SIMONS.

DEMANDED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 22.
Recd. midnight, July 22.

The French Government has demanded the extradition of Lieutenant. Simons who provoked the burning of the French flags before the statue of Frederick William in Berlin. Marshal Foch will refuse to permit the repatriation of the prisoners of war if Germany persists in refusing to pay the million francs indemnity for the murder of the French sergeant in Berlin.

The Belgian nation is holding a victory festival. President Poincare and Marshal Foch attended the rejoicings, and were accorded a rousing reception.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN ASIA MINOR.

GENERAL ALLENBY ASSUMES SUPREME COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 23.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council to-day considered the situation in Asia Minor. It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Greeks and the Italians as regards the distribution of troops. Furthermore, General Allenby is assuming the supreme command of all the troops in this area, including British, French, Greeks and Italians.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY MEN ON STRIKE

TOWNS SUFFERING FROM SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 23.

The North-Eastern Railwaymen at Leeds have struck in spite of the Union's order. The North-Eastern towns are already suffering shortage of supplies.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 23.

PARIS, 19th July.—The General Confederation of Labour has decided to postpone the demonstration planned to take place on July 21st.

Negotiations between the Board of Trade and the North-eastern strikers have begun.

MARSHAL HAIG ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

Field-Marshal Haig was taken ill after procession and was conveyed home in a motor-car.

Field-Marshal Haig has contracted a chill. He had a restful night and temperature is now normal. He is much better.

BARONESS LAROCHE KILLED IN AEROPLANE CRASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 23.

The famous airwoman, Baroness Laroche, the holder of height and other airwomen's records, has been killed in a crash at Crotoy aerodrome.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. midnight, July 23.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" states that the Army of Occupation will not greatly exceed a hundred thousand.

MARCH OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 23.

The Prince of Wales to-day witnessed the march past of the three thousand American troops. In a speech he congratulated them on their smart appearance and emphasised the British appreciation of American comradeship.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS TO BE INCREASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The "Madras Mail" writes, "We learn that H. E. Lord Willingdon following the constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council is likely substantially to increase the number of non-official members in the Madras Council which is now being reconstituted.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd received Sardar Dastur Kaikobad A. Nosherwan and Mrs. Dastur on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a deputation of the All-India Maratha League at the Council Hall on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Yeravda Jail on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Seva Sadan, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir Hamilton Grant left Simla on Wednesday for Rawalpindi.

Mr. E. M. McPhail has been elected to the University, sent in the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Yakub Hasan has been declared elected to represent the Northern Mahomedan electorate.

The Bishop of Madras, acting Metropolitan, proceeds to Calcutta on 28th instant to give over charge to the Right Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott of Chota Nagpur.

PROF. PATRICK GEDDES

APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, yesterday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate considered a proposal to hold a supplementary Examination for the B.A. Pass Degree during the current year

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, a supplementary Examination for the B.A. Pass Degree be held this year, commencing on the Last Monday in September and that the text-books and courses for the Examination be the same as those for the regular Examination held in April 1919."

The proposition was carried.

PROF. GEDDES' APPOINTMENT.

Professor Percy Anstey moved:

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, (a) Professor Patrick Geddes be appointed University Professor of Sociology (subject to the approval of Government) with effect from the 1st of August 1919 on the terms asked for by him, viz., appointment to be for a period of three years at a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, but Professor Geddes to be in Bombay from November to March, with liberty to him during that period to do extraneous work which does not interfere with his University duties. (b) That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 out of the Library Funds be placed by the Syndicate at Professor Geddes' disposal for the purpose of collecting books, bibliography and illustrative material for starting the department of Sociology."

Professor Anstey said a kind of a skeleton outline of Professor Geddes' career or rather a list of the posts which he had held had been circulated to them. The outline, however, obviously gave but an imperfect idea of the great qualifications which Professor Geddes possessed for the post to which it was now proposed he should be appointed. He (the speaker) would therefore endeavour to supplement that outline pretty fully so that Professor Geddes' position as a sociologist might be made perfectly clear. The earlier period of his career had been devoted to natural science and he was a teacher at various University centres of Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Geography. During the last twenty years Professor Geddes had become more and more interested in the application of these sciences to the furtherance of human welfare. He had become first and foremost a devotee of Social Science. Just as in the case of Comte and Spencer, Natural Science had been with him the stepping stone to all forms of knowledge, and it would be as fanciful and impertinent to say of Professor Geddes as it would be to say of Spencer that he should not be called a sociologist because at first he was a physiologist.

Continuing, Professor Anstey said few men possessed Professor Geddes' knowledge of Civics. The question was whether they needed a man with Professor Geddes' vast experience of Civics, including town-planning, in a city like Bombay with its slums breeding diseases. Professor Geddes was just the man fitted to train the young generation to follow in his wake to tackle these problems that concerned the welfare of Society, and to stimulate their thought. What really mattered was to have a man of the stamp of Professor Geddes, a man of immense capacity for work in spite of his 65 years, a man of real sympathy both for the students and for the Indian point of view in general, and Professor Geddes possessed both these things. As to his love for India, nothing need be said at all.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan seconded the proposition.

Professor P. A. Wadia, opposing the proposition, said they now understood from what Mr. Anstey had said, that Professor Geddes was not coming as a professor of Sociology but of Civics, which had not been provided for in the curriculum.

"JUST THE MAN."

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, supporting the proposition, said Professor Geddes was just the man to irritate the mind of the student and to encourage original thought among them on social matters. Professor Geddes was not a mere man of convention but one who thought and made others think. He had a deep loving and genuine sympathy with India. They wanted a man who could endow the youth of this Presidency with a love of sociology.

Mr. K. Natrajan, further supporting the proposition, said nobody could master the subject of town-planning without taking into account the life, the sentiments and the traditions of the people, in fact their sociological tendencies, and Prof Geddes had shown himself just the man to instruct the youth in Civics of which town-planning was a part. They would find such a man in Professor Geddes and the University should consider it a great honour and privilege that they were able to secure the services of an inspiring personality like Prof. Geddes.

Dr. H. Mann said it would really be a great thing for the University of Bombay to get Professor Geddes. They had in the past got good men but as a rule they did not get geniuses. Professor Geddes was one of the three or four men he (the speaker) had come in contact with, who appeared to him to be a man on a higher level than the ordinary run of men. He (the speaker) had never found a man so devoted to the University ideal as Professor Geddes was. To Prof. Geddes, University was the dynamic centre of progress. To him (the speaker) sociology meant a study of society with a view to its progress and if this was so, then Civics certainly formed a part of sociology.

The proposition was carried amid applause.

INDIA OFFICE REFORM.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

IN PLACE OF COUNCIL.

The following is the report of the Crewe Committee on the Home Administration of Indian affairs. The Committee consisted of the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Chairman; his Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; the Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Mr. B. N. Basu, Member of the Council of India; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India; Sir Godfrey Collins, C.M.G., M.P.; Mr. Harry Gosling; Professor A. B. Keith, Edinburgh University; Sir Evelyn Murray, K.C.B., Secretary to the Post Office and Major the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.

1. The Committee was appointed to enquire into the organisation of the India Office and the relations between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India. We were directed to have regard generally to the proposals made in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms for the reform of the Government of India and provincial Governments, and in particular to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 290 to 295 of the Report.

2. Our terms of reference were as follows:—

(1) To advice what changes should be made in—

(a) the existing system of Home administration of Indian affairs; and in

(b) the relations between the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of State in Council, and the Government of India, both generally and with reference to relaxation of the Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction, and control.

(2) To examine in particular—

(a) the constitutional powers of the Council of India, its relation to the Secretary of State as affecting his responsibility to Parliament, and otherwise, and the financial and administrative control exercised by the Council;

(b) the composition of the Council, the qualifications, method of appointment and term of office of its members, and the number of Indian members;

(c) the working of the Council in relation to office procedure;

(d) the general departmental procedure of the India Office;

(e) the organisation of the India Office establishment, and the question of modifying the system of its recruitment so as to provide for—

(i) the interchange of appointments with the Indian Services, and

(ii) the throwing open of a proportion of appointments to Indians; and to make recommendations.

(3) To advise whether any of the charges on account of the India Office, and if so what charges, should be placed along with the Secretary of State's salary upon the Estimates.

(4) To advise how effect should given by legislation or otherwise, to the Committee's recommendations.

(5) To enquire into and report upon any other matters cognate or relevant to the above, which it may consider expedient to take into consideration.

MILITARY QUESTIONS OMITTED.

3. At the outset of our proceedings we felt a certain difficulty regarding matters of military administration, which on a strict view might be held as falling within the scope of our enquiry. We were in doubt whether it was contemplated that these matters should be included among the problems which the Committee was constituted to investigate; and we therefore sought and obtained a ruling that they could be omitted from our consideration.

THE STARTING POINT.

4. In the interpretation of Head I. of our terms of reference, we have designed our work to be complementary to that already completed by the two Committees which have reported under Lord Southborough's presidency on the new franchise and the allotment of functions. In order to present on a reasoned basis our conception of the functions to be discharged in the future by the Home administration of India, we have found it necessary to assume something as to the functions to be assigned to the Government of India; and with this object in view we have accepted as our starting-Point the conclusions of the Committee on Functions, in so far as they indicate the relations between the central and local Governments in India.

5. We desire to record our regret that Lord Inchcape was prevented by illness from joining the Committee. We feel that his wide experience and sound judgment would have been an invaluable help to us in our deliberations.

6. The Committee assembled at the India Office on the 5th March 1919. In all, we have held 33 meetings and examined 20 witnesses, whose names are given in the appendix to this Report. The nature of the evidence taken was determined to a considerable extent by the necessity of eliciting the facts of the existing system. As it was clear that our conclusions might materially affect the status of the Council of India, we thought it right to give the members individually an opportunity of placing their views before us. In addition, we have had the great advantage of hearing Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in whose term of service at the India Office the scheme of Indian Reform had its inception.

GUIDED BY AUGUST DECLARATION.

7. We have set constantly before us the declared policy of his Majesty's Government, namely, "the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." To make clear our position in regard to the changes which in our opinion should be made in the system of the Home Administration of Indian affairs in order to achieve the end in view, it will not be out of place to recall briefly the steps in evolution which have tended to differentiate the India Office in some important respects from other Government departments.

8. There is much in the existing which has its origin in arrangements suited to the control by the East India Company of its commercial operations in a distant land. These operations led to the exercise by the Company of governmental powers, in regard to which Parliament from an early date asserted its supremacy. The interaction of the two forces had by 1858 produced a constitution which may shortly be described as follows:—The executive management of the Company's affairs was in the hands of a Court of Directors, who were placed in direct and permanent subordination to a body representing the British Government and known as the Board of Control. The functions of the Board were in practice exercised by the President who occupied in the Government a position corresponding to some extent to that of a modern Secretary of State for India. The Board of Control were empowered "to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in anywise relate to the civil or military government or revenues of the British territorial possessions in the East Indies" (24 Geo. III, sess. 2, c. 25). Subject to the superintendence of the Board of Control, the Directors conducted the correspondence with the Company's officers in India, and exercised the rights of patronage in regard to appointments.

TRANSFERENCE OF ADMINISTRATION TO CROWN.

9. The transference of the administration of India to the Crown in 1858 was effected by the Act for the Better Government of India (21 and 22 Vict., c. 106), which has regulated the Home administration of India since that year, and of which the main provisions were re-enacted in the consolidated Government of India Act, 1915-16. In general, the dual functions of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were vested in the corporate body known as the Secretary of State for India in Council. The substitution of administrative responsibility on the part of the Government for the superintendence it had formerly exercised caused a redistribution of functions in which the lines of inheritance became to some extent obscured; but the persistence of the dual principle can still be traced in the corporate activities of the Secretary of State in Council.

10. "The Secretary of State has and performs all such or the other like powers and duties relating to the government or revenues of India, and has all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act, as, if the Government of India Act, 1858, had not been passed, might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company, or by the Court of Directors . . . either alone or by the direction or with the sanction or approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India" (i.e., the Board of Control), "in relation to that government or those revenues and the officers and servants of that Company, and also all such powers as might have been exercised by the said Commissioners alone." [Government of India Act, 1915-16, section 2 (1).]

11. The functions assigned to the Council of India were in some respects derived from the position previously held by the Court of Directors. Under the direction of the Secretary of State, and subject to the provisions of the Act, they "conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India." But at the same time they were given a special function, which was presumably intended to act as a counterpoise to the centralisation of powers in the hands of the Secretary of State. In regard to certain decisions, and notably in regard to "the grant or appropriation of any part of" the revenues of India, the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India is required. This provision, usually referred to as the financial veto, has, not without reason, been regarded as the symbol of the special status assigned to the Council in its relationship with the Secretary of State. It is emphasised, though in a lesser degree, by the enactment that in all other matters, with two exceptions, the Secretary of State must consult his Council either at a weekly meeting or by the formal procedure of depositing his proposed orders on the Table of the Council Room for seven days prior to their issue, though he is empowered to overrule the Council's recommendations. The two exceptions are, first, that in cases of urgency he may issue orders without previously consulting the Council, provided that he subsequently communicates to the members his reasons for his action; and secondly, that "where an order or communication concerns the levying of war, or the making of peace, or the public safety, or the defence of the realm, or the treating or negotiating with any prince or State, or the policy to be observed with respect to any prince or State, and a majority of votes therefor at a meeting of the Council of India is not required," the Secretary of State may act on his own initiative without reference to the Council, if he considers that the matter is of a nature to require secrecy. Our description of the statutory functions of the Secretary of State and the Council of India is designedly brief, because we feel that the enumeration of legal powers and safeguards can only create a very inadequate impression of the actual principles which have been evolved in the working of the system. There are some elements which, as we have tried to show, have been derived from the days of a chartered company yielding more and more to Parliamentary control, and others which were grafted on to the structure at the time when Parliament assumed complete responsibility through its Ministerial representative; but the whole organism has been moulded by the instinctive process of adaptation to a form which does not lend itself easily to definition in set constitutional terms. We are content for our purposes to envisage the system in its present working and in its reaction to the new conditions of Indian administration.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

12. The Council consists of from ten to fourteen members, each appointed for seven years, of whom nine at least must have served or resided in British India for ten years and must not have left India more than five years previously to their appointment. It is in the main a body differing in status, but not in nature from the authorities in India whose activities come under its review. The Secretary of State in Council represents in fact the supreme element of expert control at the higher end of the claim of official administration. In his corporate capacity he has delegated wide powers to the Indian administrations without divesting himself of his ultimate responsibilities as the governing authority. The main provisions of the Act of 1858, as we understand them, had the effect of giving prominence to the official duties of the corporation is established. But the Secretary of State, as distinct from the Secretary of State in Council, is generally responsible as a Minister for the co-ordination of Indian and Imperial policy. The Council are by law in a position to obstruct his policy, or indeed the policy of His Majesty's Government, by interposing their financial veto if Indian revenues are affected; but in practice they have acknowledged the supremacy of the Imperial Executive by accepting proposals communicated to them as decisions of the Ministry, in so far as those proposals raise issues on which they are legally competent to decide. We mention this demarcation of functions, to which we shall revert, to illustrate the way in which the hard outlines of legal definition have been rounded off by constitutional usage. But we are more immediately concerned at present with the collective functions of the Secretary of State in Council in their relation to the Government of India. And in that relation the governing body was designed to assert an active supremacy. All measures, administrative, financial and legislative, of the authorities in India are referred to it for examination and decision, except in so far as by general or special orders it has delegated powers of sanction. Delegation has been carried out largely as a matter of expediency, with the direct object of increasing administrative efficiency; it has not implied, and has not been intended to imply, any radical change in the respective functions of the authorities between whom it has taken place. The Secretary of State in Council retains the ultimate authority as the head of the system; and we have now to see how far the conception of graduated official control tempered, it may be, at various stages by the advice of representatives of the people—can be adapted to the principle of popular responsibility which is to be introduced.

FEATURES OF REFORMS SCHEME.

13. The features which typify the Reforms Scheme are the transfer of some subjects of administration from officers of the Crown to representatives of the people in the provinces, and the encouragement in the Indian legislatures of an authoritative expression of popular opinion to which the governments will become increasingly responsive. Simultaneously with these developments a systematic delegation of powers, which, indeed, has long been left to be desirable in the interests of efficiency, is contemplated in order that the free influence of the new forces may not be blocked at the outset by some survival of the system they are intended eventually to supplant. Leaving on one side for the present the provincial aspects, we proceed to discuss the effects of the scheme on the Government of India, where, it will be remembered, there is no transfer of subjects but a marked enlargement of popular representation. The new constitution of the Indian Legislative Assembly, which will give to the non-official members a substantial majority, is bound to make its weight felt with the Government of India. The problem with which we are immediately concerned is to secure that the opinion of the Assembly should carry corresponding weight with the authorities in whom is vested the power of controlling the Government of India. It appears to us that the conception of the Reforms Schemes leads naturally to the acceptance of the principle, which we here state in general terms, that where the Government of India find themselves in agreement with a conclusion of the Legislative Assembly, their joint decision should ordinarily prevail. We set out below what we conceive to be the application of the principle to the main divisions of governmental functions.

LEGISLATION

14. First as regards legislation. At the outset, we think it desirable to secure that the authority of the Legislative Assembly will not be restricted by Government intervention through the Council of State save on the direct instructions of the Secretary of State. The authors of the Joint Report lay down that the special procedure is to be applied only in three cases; first, where a Bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly in a form which imperatively requires amendment; secondly, where the Assembly refuses leave too the introduction of a Bill which the Government regard as necessary, or throws out the Bill at any stage; and thirdly, where in cases of emergency the consideration of a measure by both Chambers would take too long if the emergency which calls for the measure is to be met. On each occasion the Governor-General in Council must certify that the required amendments, or the provisions of the Bill as presented to the Assembly, are essential to the interests of peace, order or good government. Following the phraseology of the Joint Report, we recommend that the Governor-General should be instructed that save in the case of absolute necessity no measure should be certified for enactment by the Council of State without previous apporval of its substance by the Secretary of State on the ground that the legislation proposed is essential in the interests of the peace, order and good government of India. We note that the words employed in clause 20 (4) of the Government of India Bill, regarding certification by the Governor-General in Council, are "the safety, tranquility, or interests of British India or any part there of," which appear to be of somewhat wider import than those in the Joint Report.

15. In normal cases, where legislation comes before the Secretary of State, it must already have received the assent of the Governor-General, and must have been passed by a majority of votes in the Council of State and in the Legislative Assembly. But inasmuch as there is a substantial official vote in the latter body and normally an official majority in the former, it follows that the measure has not necessarily the support of a majority of the non-official members in either Chamber. In order, therefore, to give proper emphasis to the legislative authority of the assembly, we recommend that whenever legislation has the support of a majority of the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, assent should be refused only in cases in which the Secretary of State feels that his responsibility to Parliament for the peace, order, and good government of India, or paramount considerations of Imperial policy, require him to secure reconsideration of the matter at issue by the Legislative Assembly. We would complete our conception of the status to be assigned to Indian legislation by a further suggestion. It appears to us that the exercise of the Governor-General's statutory duties in regard to Acts of the Indian Legislature as defined in section 68 of the Government of India Act, might suitably be regulated by definite principles laid down for his guidance in an instrument of instructions issued in his Majesty's name. Effect might be given to the suggestion by amending section 68 so as to read "the Governor-General may declare, *according to his discretion but subject to his Majesty's instructions*, that he assents to the Bill, or" etc.

16. In examination of the Budget, and in criticism of general administration, the Legislative Assembly can express its views only by means of resolutions; and these will continue to be advisory in character, without legal sanction. The Government may accept a resolution either because they agree with it from the outset, or because they decide to defer to the opinion of the Assembly. Where for any reason reference to the Secretary of State is considered necessary, we recommend that a joint decision of the Government of India and a majority of the non-official members of the Assembly, reached by discussion of a resolution, should be given the same degree of authority as similar decisions on legislative proposals, and that the principle we have stated in paragraph 15 should be applied in these cases also.

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

17. We now revert to the question of delegation, considered as a supplementary aspect of the Scheme of Reform. We are in full sympathy with the opinion expressed by the authors of the Joint Report, that previous sanction to decisions taken in India should be required in fewer cases than in the past, and that in some matters it will suffice in future if the Secretary of State asserts his control by means of a veto if necessary. Delegation of powers is so much a matter of technical detail that we consider our function to be confined to the duty of laying down guiding principles for its regulation. The basis of delegation that we recommend is as follows: that without prejudice to the further relaxation of control by the Secretary of State, the principle of previous consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India should be substituted in all cases where the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council has hitherto been required; but the Secretary of State should from time to time revise the list of subjects on which he requires such previous consultation, and inform the Government of India accordingly. Our recommendations would apply to all projects, both legislative and financial, subject to the reservations that may be necessary for the proper discharge of the Secretary of State's Ministerial responsibilities. In regard to administrative questions as distinct from those involving legislation or finance, the special need for delegation in the sense applied above does not arise. The administrative powers of the Government of India in this respect are not limited by any formal restrictions; but as a matter of constitutional practice, reference to the Home authorities is of course made on what are understood to be specially important administrative matters. It is clear that that practice should be continued under the new system. We think it unnecessary to say more on this head than that the degree of discretion allowed in matters of pure administration should be enhanced in general correspondence with the wider authority to be allowed in future in matters of legislation and finance. As regards the general principle we have suggested, we assume that consultation would be real and effective in the sense that the Secretary of State would receive ample notice of the Government of India's proposals, and that a full understanding between London and Delhi would be reached by a free interchange of views.

18. We have stated our conclusions as to the extent to which the co-operative authority of the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly should be recognised, and the corresponding degree in which revision from Home should by constitutional practice be limited. As regards Local Governments, we have considered it to be beyond our province to explore the possible lines of devolution from the central to the local administrations which might eventually affect the Secretary of State's relations with the latter bodies. Developments in this respect are likely to vary according to the initial disparity and the different rates of progress of the several provinces; and we are reluctant to commit ourselves to a general forecast which the future might show to be not only vain but misleading. Consequently, in considering the relationship between the Secretary of State and Provincial Governments, we feel precluded from making any series of explicit suggestions which events might prove to be unworkable or possibly obstructive to reform. For the inauguration of the new system, the conclusions of the Committee on Functions afford in our opinion a sufficient guide to the relationship we have to consider; and we assume that during the earlier stages, at any rate, the Government of India will in the main continue to act as the intermediary between the Secretary of State and Local Governments. On that basis, it appears to us to follow from our general reasoning that in so far as provincial action comes under the cognisance of the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Government of India, he should regulate his intervention with regard to the principle which we have sought to apply to the working of the central Government, namely, that where the Government find themselves in agreement with a conclusion of the legislature, their joint decision should ordinarily be allowed to prevail.

19. We have been unable to make a full examination of the position of the Secretary of State in regard to the Civil Services in India; and we must content ourselves with recording our recognition of the weight of the views expressed by the authors of the Joint Report in their treatment of the matter. We desire that the recommendations in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the present Report should accordingly be read as subject to the necessary reservations on this head.

(To be continued.)

"NO INDIAN NEED APPLY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent discussion about "No Indian Need Apply" in your columns by correspondents and yourself brings into prominence the hardships and injustice that the Indians have to suffer at the hands of their own countrymen. It was only the other day that we read in the "Notes" columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the superfor staff in the Tata Industrial Bank being composed mainly of non-Indians and another glaring instance having occurred in another Bank—the Bank of Baroda—at the time of opening its branch in Bombay. The premises for the branch having been secured, the delay in opening it for business was due to the want of an agent, who in the opinion of Mr. Randle (manager of the Bank of Baroda) might needs be the inevitable European, the Indian being quite out of the question because "You Know Messrs. Experts have always been of European parentage." The causes of all this are not far to seek. It has been constantly dinned into our ears that there is no expert technical service in India. Our capitalists who are free to manage according to their whims and preconceived ideas without any check from outside easily take shelter under the above formula without caring to give a thought to finding out exceptions. The shareholders are too apethetic, and hence powerless, to check their directors and there is no other outside body sufficiently well organised to bring pressure to bear upon our irresponsible capitalists. There is the Industrial Conference Committee, but it thinks it below its dignity to take cognisance of individual cases—at least it has not come to the notice of the public that it has done so. It can do a great deal by way of persuasion and reasoning to influence the various directorates, whenever any case of glaring injustice is brought before its notice. Under such circumstances it is left only to our popular and powerful organ "The Bombay Chronicle" to expose acts of indigereace and injustice done to the Indians. It is happy that we have got this outlet to give vent to our outraged feelings.

I appeal to all to expose all such acts, where injustice is clear and glaring, through the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" so that a complete record may be kept of all such acts; and I hope the Editor will not consider any case as too trivial provided there is reason and justice on its side.—Yours, etc.,

"A CRY FROM LAND'S END."

July 13.

P. S.—After writing the above my attention was drawn to a letter appearing in "The Bombay Chronicle" of July, 11, appealing for an association of shareholders to be formed to deal with all grievances of the shareholders and making their directors really answerable to them for any injustice and indigerence shown to their interests. Such an association is really to be welcomed.

EDUCATION AND PEACE CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to kindly insert the following few lines in your esteemed journal:—

We are all rejoicing at the conclusion of Peace, and the triumph of Right over Might The Government of India have appointed a committee to consider the ways for adequately celebrating the Peace. Different proposals will be laid before the Committee and written suggestion must have been made to it for the proper celebration of Peace. May I humbly suggest that, there cannot be a more fitting memorial of this great epoch-making event in the world's history, than the introduction of free and compulsory education in India. We know that, on a similar joyful occasion,—I mean the Delhi Durbar of 1911,—His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to announce a donation of fifty lakhs of rupees for the expansion of education in India. And it would be quite in the fitness of things that, the Peace Celebration should be commemorated by the inauguration of a bold and liberal educational policy, which would root out the appalling illiteracy that prevails among the masses of India. No gift is more noble than the gift of knowledge, and the people of India will be profoundly grateful to the Government of Lord Chelmsford, if they confer this boon of free and compulsory education on them. I cannot think of a better way of demonstrating the greatness and prowess of the mighty British Empire to the ignorant masses of India.—Yours, etc.,

"P. V. C."

Girgaum, July 17.

The Government of Bengal have decided that the interest realised by landlords on the arrears of rent is not assessable to income tax.

BUDGET DEBATE IN C. P. COUNCIL.

COMPLAINT ABOUT NEGLECT OF NEEDS OF RURAL POPULATION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 22.

The C. P. Legislative Council resumed its sittings at eleven o'clock to-day. During the course of the Budget discussion a complaint by one of the non-official members was made that while the needs of the urban population as regards water-supply, sanitation, and secondary and higher education were attended to, those of the rural population were neglected though they paid most of the public revenue in one shape or the other.

With regard to the complaint that more money was not spent on sinking wells in villages the Hon. Mr. Gowan pointed out that already the district councils had large accumulated balances which they were unable to spend.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner, in closing the budget discussion, referred to the conclusion of the Peace Treaty and the vindication of those ideals for which the Empire went into the war. The favourable prospects of the monsoon will appreciably mitigate the economic hardships of the poorer people. While he admitted that there was some justification for the plea that the urban classes attracted a greater proportion of public revenues in the matter of education, roads, irrigation, agriculture, and the like, which were responsible for a vast amount of outlay, yet they were concerned chiefly with the production of the interests of the rural population.

The Hon. Mr. Gowan, in introducing the Self-Government Bill, explained the circumstances which led to the dropping of the bill introduced last year. That bill aimed at administrative efficiency chiefly, while criticism was directed against it from the point of view of further liberalisation of the constitution and functions of local bodies. As a result of that criticism the Bill was entrusted to a mixed committee for thorough revision and the present bill was the result. The aim now was that the local bodies should be capable of independently managing their own affairs with efficiency and minimum of outside control.

The Chief Commissioner in putting the motion for reference of the Bill to the select committee remarked that the measure fully carried out the policy laid down by the Government of India Resolution regarding local self-government in May 1918. The Bill was referred to a select committee. The Village Sanitation or Public Management of Villages Bill was also referred to a select committee. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

VAGARIES OF OFFICIAL EXPERTS AT POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that you have thrown your columns open to ventilate the grievances of the citizens of Poona regarding the mess made by the new drainage and watersupply works, everyone in Poona City must feel grateful to you. It will not be an exaggeration to say that Poona city has been very unfortunate in having the improvements carried out by experts turned into curses for one reason or other. To illustrate my point, I give the following examples:—

1856—Jamsetjee Bund constructed with the object of supplying cantonment with water. Its position being below the outfall of the city sewers, the whole river front, which was healthy and beautiful before, has now been converted into a stagnant pool of dilute sewage, thereby adversely affecting the health of the city.

1870—Mutha Rightbank canal was constructed, and millions of gallons of water from the same saturated the subsoil in the city.

1880—Filterbeds for the city water-supply were constructed by the side of the Shankarset Road at great cost, but they had to be abandoned since they leaked very very badly.

1890—Parwati Tank or lake was emptied of its contents. It has since become a fertile mosquito breeding places.

1915—New Drainage and water-supply works were completed. The settling tanks are found to leak so horribly that it is perhaps more economical to abandon them altogether. They will remain as standing monuments just like the Filterbeds constructed in 1880 and mentioned above.

To crown this series of misfortunes Government is asking the Municipality to abandon the old Katraj Tank and duct as a source of water-supply. It is very difficult to understand the tendency to destroy the old drainage or water-supply works wholesale and to construct new ones at great cost. This wholesale destruction and reconstruction does not require even a tenth of the engineering skill that would be needed to converting the old into an efficient one to suit modern ideas or making as much use of it as possible without sacrificing efficiency or economy. It is hoped that this policy of pure and simple vandalism will be abandoned and attempts will be made to make the fullest and best use of the historical Katraj works by introducing filtration and chlorination works at suitable points to command the major part of the city.—Yours etc.,

A POONAITE.

BOMBAY AND PUNJAB SENTENCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers be kind enough to inform whether a requisition can be made to the Sheriff of Bombay for calling a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to (1) condemn the sentences in the Punjab "as terribly severe and unjust," (2) protest against the Asiatic Trading Bill in South Africa and requesting the Imperial Government to interfere on India's behalf and (3) request his Majesty to veto the Rowlatt Act. If such a requisition is possible, I would appeal through your columns to the various political bodies in Bombay to take up this work of requisition and thereby to show Bombay's disapproval of O'Dwyerism, Asiatic Trading Bill and the Rowlatt Act.—Yours, etc.,

AINJISHA.

HIGH COURT.

NON-NEGOTIABLE CHEQUE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Dossabhai Hirachand Appellant vs. Virchand Dalcharam Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Hayward dismissing the plaintiffs suit. The first defendant drew a cheque on the Bank of India for Rs. 4,000 in favour of the second defendant. Of the printed words "or bearer" on the face of the cheque, the word "bearer" was scored through, and nothing was written over it. In this condition the second defendant endorsed the cheque and gave it to the plaintiff in part payment of moneys due. The cheque when presented to the Bank was dishonoured. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover the amount of the cheque against both the defandants. The first defandant who was the drawer of the cheque contended that as the word "bearer" had been struck off and nothing written over it. The cheque as drawn was not a negotiable instrument, and that therefore the plaintiff had no right in respect of the cheque. The plaintiff in support of his claim urged that such cheques were by mercantile usage and by the practice of the Banks regarded as order cheques and were negotiable. Evidence of usage supported the plaintiffs' contention.

Mr. Justice Hayward held that, although the usage set up was proved, a judicial recognition of such a usage would be tantamount to extending the defination of negotiable instruments given on the negotiable instruments Act. The courts had no power to do that. It was a matter for the Legislature. He was therefore of opinion that the cheque in suit, as it stood, was non-negotiable. He therefore dismissed the plaintiffs' suit. The plaintiff appealed, and it was contended on their behalf that the point involved merely a matter of construction and interpretation, and that there was no question of extending the provision of any Act. For the respondents it was urged that the word 'expressed" used in the definition of negotiable instrument made it clear that the document must be regarded as though the words "or bearer" had never been there. Since the hearing of the suit in the court below Section 13 of the negotiable instruments Act, has been amended, so as to include within the definition of negotiable instrument a cheque which is expressed to be payable to a specific person and does not include words of restriction, thus orienting the definition into line with the usage of the banks and the English Bills of Exchange Act.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla appeared for the appelant and plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, observing that the question was now of merely academic interest on view of the amendment, and the decision of the learned Judge was right.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

51-19—1465-19—Bhai K & G, Desai Vawchand Rajpal & ors v. Lakhmichand Maneckchand, Edgelow G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No.

TO BE MENTIONED.

170-18—Ard H D & Co., Messrs Parmanandas Cursondas v. Mukanji Govindji & ors, Sh. M & H, Ard H D & Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1506-18—Dik M & K, Thakerseydas Surajmal a firm v. Cherangilal Bansidhar, Malvi M R & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1433-17—Chitnis M and K, Ratansey Dossa v Manchershaw Jehangir, Edgelow G W and Co.

869-18—J C G, Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v. Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail Kt. & ors, Payne & Co., Amin & D.

887-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ranglal Jankidas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-18—Matubhai J and M, Jaffer Sheermahomed v Hoosein A Peerbhoy, Bhaishanker K and G.

1227-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey Gouldas a firm v Hormusji Bejonji Choksey and anr, In person, Forbes and Co.

978-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kalianji v Ishwardas Gorukhram, Jamsedji R and D.

448-18—Dubash and Co, Soni Devraj Rana v Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandvala and Co.

1256-18—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm v Soni Devraj Rana and ors. Dubash and Co.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

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296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana & Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narrotamdas Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhoganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Moti & Devi.

751-18—Bhimji & Co., Kissavji Ghillabhai v. Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Shroff & D, Ard H & D & Co.

754-18—Mulla & Mulla, Hanumanprasad Beararia v. W C Morley, Ragh E & Co.

713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram & ors, Khanvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal & & ors, Khandvalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia & Co., Messrs. R Hatmibhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

2017-18—Payne & Co., Sir Mahomed Yasuf Ismail v. Hanuman. Ramprasad, Mehta D & L.

348-19—Little & Co., Tippa Roopa v. Keshav Roopa, Motichand & D.

953-15—Patell & Ez, Jenabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mans H M & Co., Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

161-18—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal, Part heard.

1887-18—Khandwalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymanad Jairam, Purnanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and C.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

40-19—Merwanji K and Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v Isaac Maine, Craigie B and C.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Laxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

758-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Padamsey and Goculdas a firm v Messrs Ghatoolal Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

994-17—Shroff and D, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Messrs Dharsey Manji and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

149-02—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

1406-17—Daph F and D Khemsingh Gulabsingh a firm v Ramjiwan Nivetto a firm, Pandia and Co.

S C Ct 200/4740-18—Mulla and M, Hasambhai Alcomahomed and anr v Framji Pallonji Talati, Shroff and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1162-18—Motichand and D, Hargovind Jeychand v Hirji Bhugwandas a firm and anr, Mehta D and L.

827-18—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hirji and Co a firm v Bhimji Jivraj and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi. For postponement.

765-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Madhavdas Karsandas a firm, Bhimji and Co.

766-18—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji v Messrs A K Premchand and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhraj Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Smetham B and Co.

1150-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Cowasji Framji & Co. a firm v. Harakchand Makanji, Metha D and L.

1196-18—Bhimji & Co., Chena Gangji v. Bai Premabai, Mirza M & M.

1197-18—Vachha and Co., Nagarmal Jeynarayan v. Messrs Vishram Dhanji and Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

1199-18—Daphtary F and D, Tvaballi Hasanalli v. Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel and anr, Shamrao M & H.

799-18—Mulji & Tha, Cassum Ayab Darbar v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mulla & M.

1619-18—Mirza M & M, Jaffri bin Abdul Rahim & anr v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

1621-18—Mirza M & M, Shabendri Haji Mahomed Miram Sahib a firm v. Ayeshabibi & ors, Dikshit M & K.

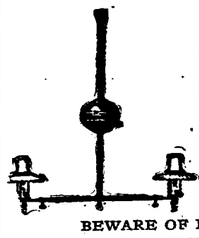
1083-17—Jehangir M & S. Nowla Dooga & Co. a firm v. Shaulabai widow & anr, Pandia & Co.

97-16 Dikshit M & K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Makundnath Krishnanath Khote & anr, Rustomji & Gin.

98-16—Dik M & K, Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Dayanath Kushnanath Khote & & ors, Rustomji & G.

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GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF HIDES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before taking up the discussion in respect of the Balance Sheet appearing in Mr. Macfarlane's pamphlet Re: "the Results of Working the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay," it is necessary that we should go into the history as to how Mr. Macfarlane, the Deputy Controller of Hides, obtained skilled labour for the above Government Tannery. As a rule the tanners have to import skilled labour from Tinnevelly or Madras by advancing a substantial sum to each labourer and paying his railway fare to Bombay. Thus a very heavy sum is locked up in such advances paid to workmen besides the wages and rice or rice money paid every month.

But Mr. Macfarlane instead of importing the workmen for the Government Tannery in the usual manner explained above from Madras or Tinnevelley directly, employed quite a novel and arbitrary method to recruit them for the same. He asked and forced each tanner to supply the Government Tannery with a number of skilled labourers from those working in his own tannery in a certain proportion fixed by him to the number of tanneries run by the tanner and to the number of workmen employed therein, without guaranteeing the tanner his money advanced already to these workmen. However, thus each tanner had to send out from his own workmen a certain number of labourers over to the Government Tannery as demanded by the Deputy Controller, and thus the tanners were considerably hampered in their work of running their own tanneries by the the shortage of labour thus caused. Besides the amounts due by the labourers thus sent over to the Government were in many cases unrecoverable and still remain unrecovered in some cases and which may be considered as lost for the present. Such a method of recruiting skilled labours for the Government Tannery is no better than a sort of levy imposed on the tanners for no fault or sins of theirs!!

So to recapitulate. Mr. Macfarlane to work the Government Tannery secured (1) the best raw hides fresh from the slaughter house at the cheapest rate possible, (2) the Turwad Bark of his own choice at the cheapest rate, (3) the Wattle Bark of the undamaged sort, (4) the lime at a lower rate than the tanners, (5) the oil at a much lower rate than the tanners, and (6) labour at the cost of inconvenience to the tanners. Now let us see the financial results achieved by him. At the end of the year, Mr. Macfarlane shows a profit of Rs. 23,089-15-1 as per item No. 8 in the Balance Sheet. He writes: "It will be seen that taking three months as the average period of tannage, the amount of working capital locked up in the tannery was Rs. 1,66,902, (one fourth of the net outlay for the year). The percentage of profit on this outlay amounts to 15.9 per annum." While making the above statement Mr. Macfarlane entirely loses sight of the amount of interest to be paid on the above working capital. It may be that he as a Government Officer would have got the Capital free from interest as is to be presumed from the Balance Sheet which does not contain any item of interest charged on the Capital. However, it is not to be supposed that a tanner is placed in such a happy position as Mr. Macfarlane! Hence calculating interest on the Capital of Rs. 1,66,902 at the rate of 9 per cent. (nine per cent. per annum) which is the rate a tanner has to pay, the amount of interest comes to Rs. 15,021-3-0 at the end of the year. This reduces the profit to Rs. 8,068-12-1 which works out hardly at 4.9 per cent. per annum. With reference to Mr. Macfarlane's remark that "but for heavy expenditure on extensions included in the amount shown at item (4), the profit for the year would have amounted to 22.4 per cent. per annum; this on the face of it is an erroneous conception. He seems entirely to forget that the expenditure on extensions increased the working capacity of the tannery and thus brought about the corresponding increase in profit. Had it not been for these extensions, his profit would never have been the same as shown in the Balance Street.

However, we have seen and considered the above on the basis and assumption that all other circumstances remained the same and the tanner placed in the same position as Mr. Macfarlane in all other matters except in the case of interest to be paid on the capital employed. But if we were to consider from the point of view of the tanner and the disabilities under which he had and has to work the tannery, then the amount of his profit would perhaps come to the magnificent sum represented by zero. For the tanner had to buy and buys raw hides in the open markets under competition mostly from the Madras tanners who having secured favourable rates for their tanned hides from the Government, compared to those offered to the Bombay tanners, were all the year round buying freely raw hides even from the Bombay market. Thus the Bombay tanners under competition of the Madras tanners were compelled to pay high prices for raw hides even in their own local market, and the former's petitions to the Munitions Board for raising the prices of Bombay tanned hides to the level of those of Madras were unreasonably rejected though the Bombay tanned hides compared favourably with the Madras ones. From this coupled with the other disabilities as already shown in respect of the tanning materials, is it difficult to imagine the plight of the Bombay tanners strenuously working to make both ends meet? However, as regards the economy in the overhead charges referred to by the Deputy Controller, this would not materially affect the amount of profit, but perhaps may be compensated by increased and uncalled for expenditure in some other item.

According to Mr. Macfarlane, "considering the comparatively small amount of working capital involved, the profits indicate that the tannery has proved highly successful, from a commercial point of view, during its first year's working under the Indian Munitions Board." Apart from the tone of self-glorification, or mutul admiration which emanates from the above passage, it cannot be said that the fact that the tannery having "proved highly successful from the commercial point of view," is in itself a sort of miracle, but a natural result which is bound to follow considering the manner in which raw hides and tanning materials were commandeered for the purpose. Of course, looking through the angle of Mr. Macfarlane's vision it seems a commercial success; and when Mr. Macfarlane wrote the passage he seems to have an eye on the golden harvest which was being reaped in the London market where hides from this tannery along with other hides from the tanners were being sold at four times the cost price. In this respect the Hides Control Department of the Munitions Board itself is a grand success from the commercial point of view if we were to consider the profits amounting to crores of rupees made out of the tanned hides *not suitable* for army purposes at the expense of the Indian tanners.

If space would have allowed me, I would have gone into the much boasted question of "Close Supervision"; but let it pass. Suffice it to say that the supervision was not so "close" as was desired either at the tannery or at the godowns where the tanner's hides were being received for selection.

Dear Mr. Editor, I hope I have incidently sufficiently demonstrated in these columns as to the arbitrary way in which this Department of the Indian Munitions Board managed the affairs of the control of tanned hides, and the tanners thereby put to great inconvenience and hardship not to speak of injustice and financial losses. All this was put up with by the tanners with the noble idea of not embarrassing the Government in the successful prosecution of the great war, and the tanners loyally helped by supplying the Government with tanned hides in as great quantity as it was practically possible for them even at the sacrifice of gains or profits. This was all done purely through the very noble and high ideal of loyalty and attachment towards His Majesty's Person in the times of stress and necessity. But now that the war is over it is to be hoped that the injustices and the wrongs from which the tanners have suffered during the war will be fully inquired into by the appointment of a mixed commission of officials and non-officials by the Government of India, with a special reference to the question how far the Indian Munitions Board was justified in forcibly taking over all the supply of tanned hides *not suitable* for army purposes at a certain price fixed by them and disposing of the same in London at fancy prices which were nearly four times the cost price and thus securing huge and enormous profits and whether or not any portion of these profits be legetimately refunded to the Indian tanners, and the rest credited to the Government of India account, and not to the War Office Account

I sincerely trust that you, Mr. Editor, will take up this matter and press for the appointment of such a commission, in the leading columns of your esteemed and valued paper.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Shafi in succession to Sir Sankaran Nair confirms most strongly the demand of all India of introducing an element of responsibility in the Central Government of the country. We are not aware of the special claims or qualifications of this gentleman to take up the portfolio of Education. All that we do know is that Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Ali Imam declined the offer. But there are still in our midst such educational experts as Sir Asutosh Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and others men who have devoted their life to the service of Saraswati and have ever worked for the elevation of the student community. The nomination of any of these worthies, or of Sir Abdul Rahim or Sir Abbas Alibag, or Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, would have been hailed with delight by all India. As it is, the new appointment is far from politic or popular; and it clearly indicates the way the Simla wind is blowing.

India must redouble her efforts. With wounded heart, she wore a smiling face on Saturday last; and took part in the Peace Celebrations. With the Rowlatt Act staring in the face, with deportations and transportations of prominent men, with court-martial trials and cancellation of Press securities, how could she jubilate with that spontaneity and gaiety, as was visible in Britain and France? The final fate of the Reforms is dubious. All India expects Sir Sankaran Nair to represent her case before the Joint Committee in England. She is unanimous as to the necessity of instituting a public inquiry into the recent occurrences in the Punjab; of withholding capital punishment till the Privy Council is appealed; and of introducing a popular element in Government of India. Will not the Presidency Association take up the matter, communicate with Sir Nair, and arrange for a public meeting to honour the hero on his way to England?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, July, 22.

HOSTEL FOR LAW STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—More than once has the question of a Hostel for the Law Students been treated by the public, the press and last but not the least, by the Government itself. Last year, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola announced in his budget speech that Rs. 10,000 had been set apart for the purpose. And further, the Government was pleased to vouchsafe the answer to an Hon. Member, some days before, that Rs. 12,000 had been reserved this year too. But sir, we, the 860 students of the said school would have been rendered much more happier if we were further told when the long expected Hostel would be brought forth

Lately, the face of the Bombay hotels has been almost changed by these law gentlemen. Each one is literally teaming with the Law-Students. We often hear of "no vacancies" in an office, but strange enough, the hotels too are ringing with the same grim reply nowadays.

Will the powers-that-be cast a sympathic glance and transform this flattering unction of promises into a real Hostel of stone and plaster in the near future?—Yours, etc.

A LAWYER ON THE ANVIL.

POONA SUBORDINATE ACCOUNT SERVICE.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

A memorial has been submitted by the members of the Subordinate Account Service of the Military Accountant's Department, 6th Division, Poona, to H. E. the Viceroy in which after recounting their grievances they request Government to sanction the following rates of revised pay with retrospective effect:—

Superintendent, Rs 550.
Accountant 1st grade, Rs. 400-20-500.
Accountant 2nd grade, 300-20-400.
Accountant 3rd grade, Rs. 200-15-275.

(b) a war bonus of six months' salary.

(c) permanent promotions in the place of such persons as have attained the age of 55 years or have completed 30 years' qualifying service, who should be treated as supernumerary.

(d) facilities to avail of the privilege leave (extra and ordinary) admissible under rules.

(e) appointment from the Subordinate Account Service to the vacancies of Deputy Examiners mentioned in para 11 ante.

(f) throwing open to the Subordinate Account Service of the Department a greater number of appointments of Deputy Examiners in proportion to the increase in the number of officers employed in the department.

(g) the concession of counting towards leave and pension the emoluments drawn in the additional appointments sanctioned in Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 119-Accts dated the 13th September, 1916.

(h) the concession of counting every year or fraction of a year's service rendered during the war as double for purposes of pension and increment.

(i) promotions to the full extent admissible under para 89, Accounts Manual (War), India, in the vacancies caused by those now deputed on field service in connection with the North Western Frontier disturbances.

MUNICIPAL VAGARIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that in every epidemic that visits this unfortunate city the localities in the northern parts take a lion's share of the resultant sufferings and there is no gain saying the fact that our municipal gods, to whose sweet will the sanitation and care of the poor voiceless people are entrusted, largely contribute by their remissness to intensify the virulence of these dire visitations.

To quote a concrete instance:—During the last two years several applications have been addressed to the Municipal authorities in order that chawls owned by Mr. Ananji Nanji Murarji at Parel, may be made fit for human habitation as all requests to this landlord had fallen on deaf ears. But to the great misfortune of the poor tenants the Deputy Health Officer, F. Ward, who examined the premises returned the unqualified verdict of "Quite Fit" in one of his letters sent in reply to the innumerable complaints. It was during this period that the last influenza epidemic was raging and a heavy toll of casualties was exacted from the helpless tenants owing, chiefly, to the highly insanitary condition of the chawls. The Corporation had subsequently to be approached with the result that the same Municipal worthy at last came to his senses and found that there was really something wrong which he had previously disregarded. The refractory landlord, having refused to comply with the Municipal requisition, was dragged before the Court and was fined Rs. 15 as can be seen from the copies of the correspondence on the subject herein enclosed for your information. The matter has now been allowed to rest here to the tender mercies of the recalcitrant landlord and although further action was promised by the selfsame Municipal authority six months ago nothing has yet been done inspite of repeated reminders. The chawls badly require early repairs, observance of cleanliness of privies, daily removal of cutchra and a supply of water from a direct connection of the Municipal watermain instead of from rust-eaten and dirty water cisterns. To crown all these grievances the roof due to many years of neglect has refused to serve the purpose for which it is meant and during monsoon not an inch of dry place is to be found.

Will not our sympathetic Commissioner take drastic action in the matter once for all and thereby confer a boon on the poor voiceless people?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE REFORM BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One thing about the Reform Bill as it stands in its present form is certain and that is, it requires essential and important modifications and improvements before it passes into an Act of Parliament and can be acceptable to and satisfy the aspirations of India. To achieve this end it is imperative that responsible leaders of public opinion of all shades over the whole country must discuss the Bill in their respective political Associations and on the platform with a view to offer suggestions as to the changes which need to be introduced in the Bill to make it worthy of England and satisfactory to India. In a word, there must be an agitation in India at this juncture over the Reform Bill and the opinion of the Nation must be expressed in no unmistakable terms, which will be at the back of and strengthen the hands of the Deputations that are working for our cause in England. No doubt some of our best men have gone beyond the seas to fight our battles there, but their absence should not be allowed to be felt by our remaining silent. This is a supreme moment in the life of the Nation and happily there is no dearth of leaders here. There is still a majority of them left behind whose duty it is to work strenuously for the work that lies before them. Such a movement cannot fail to influence the deliberations of the Joint Committee through our Deputations over there.

Time and tide do not wait for anybody. There is a tide in the affairs of a Nation which when taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Wake up, then, India and take time by the forelock.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

STUDENTS AND THE FUTURE.

PROF. KALE'S LECTURES.

Prof. Kale of Fergusson College, Poona, delivered on Sunday an address on the above subject to the Bombay branch of the students' Federation with Prof. MacDonnel in the chair.

The lecturer began by pointing out the serious fact that tremendous responsibilities are thrown upon the shoulders of students precisely at a time when they are not able to bear them. Large numbers of young men going to Bombay and Poona for their education find themselves confronted with difficulties with reference to their studies, their social surroundings and their financial conditions and they are largely left to shift for themselves without proper guidance and help. Parents and guardians, the authorities of the University and the colleges have an important duty to perform in this respect. It is now admitted on all hands that our system of higher education is defective and it places our student population in an extremely difficult situation. The most serious problem that confronts the student population-to-day is what they are to do when they leave the University. On the one side we are told that the output of our Universities is too large for the demand, and on the other we have larger numbers going in for higher education year after year. How is this problem to be solved?

A TWOFOLD REMEDY.

Prof. Kale was of opinion that there was abundant scope for the young generation only if the country's possibilities were realised and if our educational system were over-hauled. He referred to two views which were recently expressed in the House of Commons by Dr. Hopkinson, Sir Henry Craik, and Dr. Fisher and showed how while the country's resources were limitless and untapped our young men were complaining of a lack of careers. This pointed to the urgent and immediate need of radically changing our system of education. Methods of study must be such that they will equip our young men for the battle of life. Whatever career they may take to, they must be capable of taking large views, thinking out problems for themselves and making their own contribution to the progress of the country. Take banking or the organization of our trade and industries. There is any amount of work to be done in these lines and who but our young men can do it? The lecturer wanted students to entertain the highest ambition, not to be easily satisfied with a low status and small salary to rise higher. Force and perseverance to rise higher. For this, discipline would be needed and apprenticeship was every where necessary. Our educated people were averse to this kind of discipline but without it no rise was possible. Again, habits of patient study, independent thinking, of discipline and of aiming high had to be acquired at college and here educational authorities must direct students. At any rate, let students play their own part properly and make their own contribution to the progress of the country.

A 'TARTAR' COMPANY.

Here, in passing, Prof. Kale alluded to curious errors which have crept into the reports of Parliamentary debates published in Hansard's volumes. Dr. Hopkinson is made in them to refer presumably to Tata's Iron Works as those successfully conducted by a 'Tartar' company, and Dr. Fisher is made to attribute to Lord Morley an educational reform carried out by Lord Macaulay. The speaker pointed to the present anomaly of Indian problems being discussed by committees composed mainly of non-Indians, and exhorted young men to give no ground for the complaint that organisers, thinkers and experts were not available in India. Let our students, he said, train themselves, discipline and equip themselves in such a way that they may be able to solve the economic problems of the country; and in literature, law, medicine, history and commerce and industry let them help in the progress that India must make in the international competition that lies ahead.

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

There is no reason why the country should remain one of the poorest on the face of the earth while its resources lie untapped and undeveloped. The Government, the Universities and the Colleges have a duty in this connection to perform but young men must shoulder their own responsibilities. Let them not blindly go along the beaten tracks. Let them keep their eyes and ears open. Let them study the social, political and economic questions that surround them, learn from their own opinions and not to accept ready made views. High aspirations, patience, perseverance, discipline, and training are essentials of progress and the foundations of future careers are to be laid at college. But our methods of education are faulty and the graduates turned out by the Universities find themselves stranded in a world where they are not wanted. This state of things must change forthwith and much can be done by the students themselves by resolving to do their best. They must strike into new paths and patiently make their way to new careers which await them in banking, agriculture, commerce, industries, education and engineering. There is scope for original work in other spheres The progress of a country is the combined product of the contributions made by thousands of thinkers and workers. The lecturer closed with an exhortation to young men in India to play their part resolutely and nobly in the advancement of their country.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your sympathetic readers kindly oblige me by letting me know (through the medium of your paper or by a letter) whether there is in the Bombay Presidency any Public "Leper Asylum" established and managed by Hindus, and where the same, if there be any, is situated?—Yours, etc.

S. G. BHAVE.

Pen, Kolaba.

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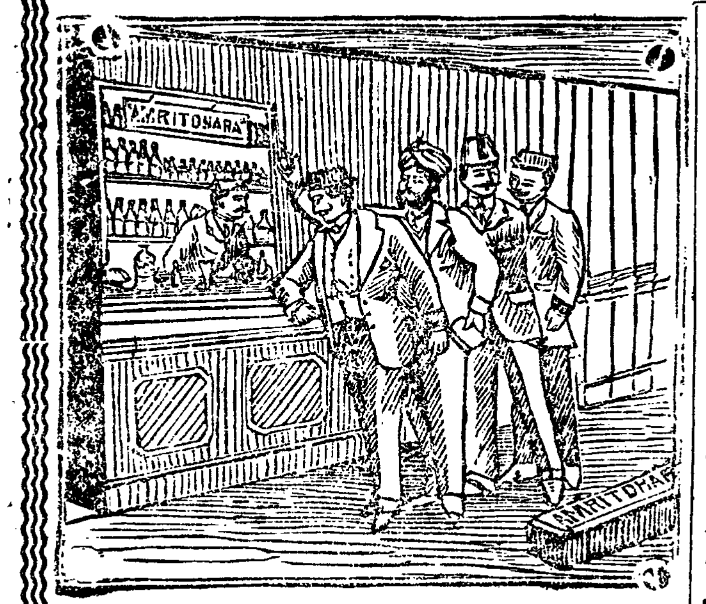
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INDIAN REFORM BILL.

ATTITUDE OF MODERATE DEPUTATION

"India" of June 27th writes:—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, president of the Moderate Deputation to England in connection with the Indian Reform Bill, outlined in last Sunday's "Observer" some of the reasons in favour of the early passing of Mr. Montagu's reform scheme through Parliament. The central idea of the Moderate party is that the recommendations of the joint report of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu should be placed on the Statute-book without any alteration in a reactionary direction and with some modifications in the central government, if possible.

"We are anxious," Mr. Banerjea said, "that the Reform Bill should not be delayed in its passage through Parliament. The educated community of India desire that their views should be placed in the fullest possible manner before the joint committee which will probably be constituted in a few few days.

"There are two or three points to which I desire to call special attention. In the first place, there should not be any deviation in a reactionary direction from the joint scheme as formulated by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu;; and, secondly, there should be some measure of responsibility in the central Government. The message of August 20, 1917, makes responsible Government the end and aim of British rule in India, to be attained by progressive stages of realisation. The scheme provides for such realisation in the provincial governments, but not at all in the central Government, which will continue to be entirely bureaucratic as at present.

THE CRUX OF THE MATTER.

"The Government of India in their last despatch make recommendations which amount to a whittling down of the scheme in some essential matters. For instance, with regard to the Budget control by the Legislative Council in the provinces, the recommendations of the Legislative Councils will not be binding, as proposed under the joint report. This report made them obligatory upon the Government, except when the Governor in the interests of public peace and tranquillity considers it necessary to modify a resolution.

"The control of the Budget is the crux of the matter, and educated India will deeply regret any departure from this important recommendation in the joint report, which was in 1918 supported by the entire Executive Council of the Government of India and the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

"DIARCHY."

"A good deal has been said about the impracticability of diarchy, which has been recommended in the joint report and finds a place in the Bill. Five provincial Governments are against it. Many things in practical politics seem at first to be impracticable, which, however, when put to the actual test are quite good in practice. For instance, the South African Union was considered to be an impracticability. It is, on the whole, working satisfactorily enough. How can there be the gradual introduction of responsible Government in the provinces without diarchy, without certain branches of administration being made over to popular Ministers who, though appointed by the Governor, would be responsible to the legislative council? Being placed in charge of distinct departments of the administration, with responsibility to the Legislative Council, they would acquire a training, and the diarchy is only a transitional arrangement which is to be replaced by full measure of provincial autonomy when the Commission to be appointed has pronounced it to be a success.

"In truth we have a disguised form of diarchy even now under the present unified administrative system. There are members in charge of distinct departments which sometimes overlap one another, and there is no friction of any kind, and there will be none in the dual system, because the Governor will be the head of the whole administration and he will be in a position to co-ordinate the different sections of the administration and he will be at the head of the whole administration under the dual control system.

CASTE DIFFERENCES.

"A great deal has been said in England against reform on the ground of our caste differences. The whole theory is grotesquely magnified. Caste differences you have in England also, although perhaps in a less stereotyped form. These differences are rapidly disappearing and, as Mr Montagu said in his speech, democratic customs are engendered and stimulated by democratic institutions.

"I am a Brahmin. Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu are not Brahmins (Kayesthas,), but the Brahmin community of Bengal regard them as brothers and equals in social status and are deeply grateful to them for their public services. When a number of people meet in common council from day to day, feelings are created which must slacken and in the end destroy the rigours of caste.

"They say the great body of our people are illiterate, but, in the words of the late Sir George Birdwood, than whom there has not been a greater authority on Indian matters, the Indian peasant is the inheritor of the cultured traditions of his race, extending over thousands of years, and he is, generally speaking, as capable as any other peasantry in the world."

MR. V. J. PATEL'S COMMENTS.

Writing on the above, Mr. V. J. Patel, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, says:—

The members of the Congress deputation have read with regret and surprise the account of the interview with the head of the Moderate deputation published in the issue of the "Observer" yesterday. The said deputation is here to urge on the British statesmen, members of both Houses of Parliament, political associations, the Press, and the British public generally the necessity of supporting the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme *with the modifications formulated by their Conference held in Bombay.* These modifications, among others, are the following:

(1) Principle of responsible government should be introduced in the government of India.

(2) Council of State should consist of half the number of elected members.

(3) Legislation curtailing ordinary rights regarding freedom of the Press and public meetings and open judicial trial should not be passed through the Council of State alone or in spite of the Legislative Assembly of India without the approval of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

(4) The power of certification given to the Governor-General should be limited to matters involving the defence of the country, foreign and political relations, and peace and order, and should not be extended to "good government" generally or sound financial administration.

The Indian element in the Executive Council should be one-half.

(5) Fiscal freedom.

(6) The status and emoluments of Ministers should be identical with those of Executive Council members, and the Governor should not have greater power of control over them than over the latter.

(7) Heads of Provincial Governments in the major provinces should ordinarily be selected from the ranks of public men in the United Kingdom.

(8) The Government of India should have no power to make a supplementary levy upon the provinces, but may take loans from them.

(9) Largest possible number of subjects should be included in the transferred list in each province.

(10) Legislative Councils should have the right to elect Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

(11) Separation of judicial and executive functions.

(12) Twenty per cent. of the King's commissions in the Indian Army should be given to Indians.

Does Mr. Banerjea, the President of the Conference, urge these modifications? The account of the interview gives a clear impression that the deputation is here to support the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as it is without any modifications formulated at their conference. It is difficult to account for this change of attitude. Perhaps some explanation will be forthcoming. Mr. Banerjea gives the go-by even to the most crucial question of fiscal freedom without which all reforms are worthless. Reference to the introduction of the principle of responsibility in the Government of India is also casual. Apparently a transfer of even one subject would more than satisfy him and his party. All that they want is that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme should not be whittled down.

The Congress and the League, the only national organisations which have the right to speak for the people of India, regard the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as unsatisfactory and disappointing, and suggest modifications which, if accepted, would, in their opinion, make the scheme a step towards the fulfilment of the announcement of August 20. These modifications, as I have already mentioned in my last letter to you, are briefly as follows:—

(1) Full responsible government in the Provinces.

(2) Substantial measure of responsible government in the central Government.

(3) Fiscal autonomy.

(4) Statutory guarantee that full responsible government shall be granted to India within fifteen years.

(5) Abolition of the India Council.

I have no doubt in mind that unless the Bill now before the House of Commons is modified on these lines, it is hopeless to expect peace, contentment, and progress in India.

On more word, and that is about the colossal ignorance of the English Press regarding the demands of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. The "Times" in its Saturday's issue says the Congress deputation is here to advocate the Congress-League scheme considered and rejected by the authors of the Reform report a year ago. This statement is wholly incorrect. As you are aware, sir, the Congress deputation is here to press and advocate the demands of the Congress contained in the Congress resolutions passed in December last at Delhi. The Congress-League scheme referred to by the "Times" is the old scheme of 1916.

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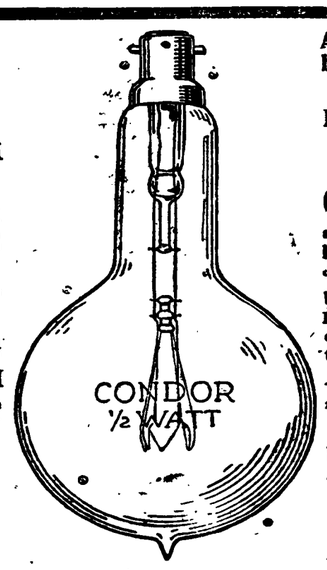
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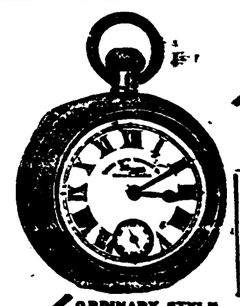
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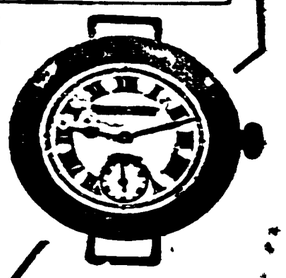
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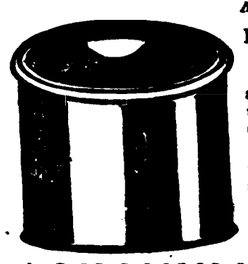
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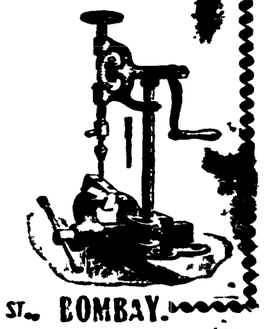
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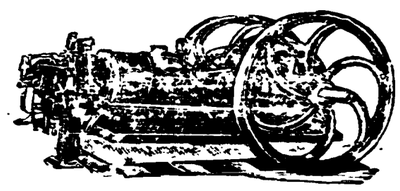






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